Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

100 cases Merrimack Prints, - - 20c. per yd.
50 " Pacific Prints, - - - - 15½c. "
50 " Manchester Prints, - - 15½c. "
25 " Sprague's Prints, - - 16½c. "
50 " Duchee, B. Prints, - - 17½c. "
50 " Wamasutta Prints, - - 17½c. "
100 bales Heavy Sheetings, - - - 25c. "
200 cases Coats' Spool Cotton, - - - - -
250 " Brooks' "
100 " Wilimantic.
1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
1000 " Carpet Warp,

DE LAINES.
25 cases Hamilton, - - - - - 23c.
20 " Manchester, - - - - 23c.
20 " Pacific, - - - - - 23c.

GRAIN BAGS,
30,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING
(In all Grades.)
P. PALMER, & CO.
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
Shades of any Description Made to Order,
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON
BEDDING.
OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.
The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also to
Repair and Make Over
OLD MATTRESSES,
And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his
Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.
BEDDING
Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices
FOR CASH.
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.
Always on hand or made to order.
Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.
The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed ever Used.
ALSO—MY
STEAM CURED FEATHERS
Superior to all Others.
Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street. 70
P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS
Now opening for FALL TRADE.
The Usual Variety of New Styles.
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
FOR CASH.
E. G. L. FAXON,
Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.

FOR SALE—Church Building and small Parsonage. [illegible]

POTATOES.—It is not too late to secure a few Neshannock, Peachblow or Buckeye Potatoes, at a MODERATELY HIGH PRICE, By leaving orders at 20 State street. R. P. STANLEY.

PRIME BARLEY MALT [illegible]

[illegible] Tribune.
[illegible] NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] Burnside's army we have no additional [illegible]. The time for the [illegible] of Fredericksburg has been [illegible]. The dispatches locate a [illegible] of 60,000 rebels posted to oppose [illegible] below Nashville. In our dispatches [illegible] little light is thrown upon the [illegible] where Price may possibly choose to [illegible] Grant. There is plenty of [illegible] movement of troops by [illegible]. A hint is given of something in [illegible] Arkansas, not to be told of by [illegible] this juncture.

[illegible] Foreign news is interesting. The [illegible] Emperor had finally asked England [illegible] to join him in a proposal of mediation [illegible] our war. England declines. The leading points of Earl Russell's reply are given. [illegible] news from South America is warlike, [illegible] reads much like home matters.

From Washington our special dispatches [illegible] a variety of minor news. Gen. James [illegible] Mulligan sounds well, and the hero of Lexington will not disgrace his stars. The [illegible] rifle corps are mustered out of service [illegible] for reasons not known.

The President will adhere to his measure [illegible] the proclamation of universal emancipation, and seems to have a fresh appreciation of the beauties of Kentucky loyalty.

LET US HAVE THE TRUTH.

Great events are close upon us. We [illegible] three immense armies confronted by [illegible] bodies of rebels. The changes of [illegible] single day may bring on the impending [illegible], they can scarcely be deferred a [illegible] if the weather favors. The people [illegible] have so much at stake are watching [illegible] the result. It must be victory. [illegible] grant it be not defeat, but in either [illegible] let us know "the truth, the whole [illegible] and nothing but the truth." In the [illegible] away of old causes of delay, there [illegible] have been put away that worst and [illegible] dangerous of all policies, lying to the [illegible], lying in dispatches, lying in prophecies, wholesale falsehood to deceive the [illegible]. It has been the rule at the War [illegible] thus far. Withhold all and [illegible] as may seem necessary, tie up the [illegible] and give a tighter turn to the [illegible], but send nothing that is not [illegible]. It should make the cheeks of the [illegible] of this outrageous folly in time past [illegible] with shame to recall how persistent [illegible] pitiful has been the stream of falsehood to cover up our past reverses at [illegible] very time when if freely known the [illegible] people would have hastened to repair [illegible].

If defeat overtakes us now in one or all [illegible] armies, lose no time in letting the [illegible] be known to the people. Let it be [illegible] people to the rescue, and they will [illegible] nobly, generously, strongly. Let us [illegible] no more falsehoods authorized at Washington. We strongly suspect they [illegible] a part of the old system sustained at Washington by the same influences that [illegible] led to the delusion of tiring out the [illegible] by sitting still. We trust both [illegible] belong to the buried past. Give [illegible] people the truth now. Let them know [illegible] may expect it from those in power, [illegible] the burden it may bear.

ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Ninth Annual Meeting.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the State [illegible] Association will be held at Rock[illegible] commencing Wednesday December 31st, [illegible] a. m., and closing on Friday of [illegible] week. The exercises will be conducted in Metropolitan Hall.

[illegible] of the shortness of the time given [illegible] committee nothing more than a general [illegible] can be issued at present. Lectures will be delivered on Wednesday and [illegible] evenings.

[illegible] each day will be devoted to lectures and essays. The remainder [illegible] will be occupied in drill exercises, [illegible] and miscellaneous business.

The following subjects will receive the attention of the Association:

[illegible]
[illegible] and its Representatives.
[illegible] method of teaching beginners to read. [illegible] questions proposed in writing by [illegible] of the Association.

The list of invited Lecturers is as follows: [illegible] Chapin, President of Beloit College. [illegible] Bateman. [illegible] C. D. Wilber, Bloomington. [illegible] J. D. Butler, Madison, Wis. [illegible] Wells, Chicago. [illegible] Illinois Teacher. [illegible] Welch, Principal Michigan State Normal [illegible]. John P. Brooks, State Superintendent elect.

Teachers can obtain free entertainment, by applying before hand their intention to attend the meeting. They will address, on this matter, Henry Freeman, or G. G. Lyon, Rockford, Ill.

It is presumed that the railroads will grant free return tickets, as usual.

Alexander Kerr, O. C. Blackmer, Henry Freeman, G. G. Lyon, Committee on programme.

Country papers please copy.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
St. Louis, November 24, 1862.

It is reported that advices have been received [illegible] headquarters, of a successful expedition from Helena, under command of Gen. Hovey, of Illinois, which captured a rebel battery partially finished on the Oak River. Nothing will be communicated at headquarters, but there is reason to believe such news is expected.

Gen. Carr visited the military prison on Saturday, accompanied by Col. Almstede, commanding the post of St. Louis, and Maj. Vodges, of the U. S. artillery.

Major Vodges was one of the prisoners confined in the notorious tobacco warehouse at Richmond. He states that notwithstanding the present crowded state of our prison, the [illegible] are more comfortable than himself and his companions were in Richmond.

Major O'Halloran attacked a company of [illegible], belonging to Col. Porter's command numbering about eighty, on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at the back of Judge Eakin's [illegible], in Camden county, completely putting them to flight, capturing a man by the name of Preston Wallace, who was wounded in the [illegible], four horses and saddles, nine guns, and a large quantity of blankets, bed quilts, &c. [illegible] seven horses were seen in company with the flying rebels, riderless, with bloody saddles. There was no loss on our side. Our officers and men behaved with great gallantry and coolness.

[illegible] Major O'Halloran, a neighbor of Judge Eakin's, inquired of him if he had seen the rebels pass. He replied that they had passed and were entirely out of reach. At the same time the rebels were encamped within 300 yards of Judge Eakin's house, in a deep hollow, and had borrowed Eakin's blacksmith tools to shoe their horses, and were feeding them on his oats and corn. Judge Eakin has been claiming the protection of the government for some time.

The 24th Iowa arrived from Keokuk last night.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Indianapolis, Nov. 24, 1862.

The total expense of enrolling the militia and drafting in Indiana amounts to $72,000, averaging [illegible] dollars to each county.

The Circuit Court of the United States adjourned on Saturday.

The Governor had addressed a circular to [illegible] the Indiana regiments requesting [illegible] their regimental colors here for [illegible] of having the engagements in [illegible] they have participated inscribed on them. They are also requested to forward [illegible] worn out in the service to be [illegible] in the archives of the State.

[illegible] are the appointments: Capt. [illegible] Major, and Stephen Bowers Chaplain of the 94th; I. A. Campfield Hospital [illegible], Assistant Surgeon of the 128th; Maj. [illegible] Chapman, Lieutenant Colonel 3d [illegible]; Capt. L. T. Miller, Major 33d, vice [illegible] resigned; Capt. W. S. McClure, [illegible] cavalry, vice Chapman, promoted; [illegible] H. Reddick, Major 128th, vice [illegible]; J. Hobbs, Chaplain 69th; [illegible] Weems, Assistant Surgeon 34th; [illegible] Colonel of the New Lo[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862. NUMBER 123.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Important from Gen. Grant's Army.

WHERE WILL BE THE BATTLE?

The War in Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Hamilton's Headquarters, November 24, 1862.

The Federal army is not at Hudsonville as indicated by telegram from Cairo. A Union scout just returned from Holly Springs, reports that Gen. Price has located his headquarters at Lumpkin's Mills, four miles this side of the Tallahatchie. He also reports that Price has destroyed both railroad and turnpike bridges across that stream. This would seem to indicate that he intends to fight at that locality. During the recent reconnoissance toward Ripley, Price moved his cavalry force within two miles of Salem. The column sent by Col. Lee in that direction just escaped him.

Robert Wiles of Indiana, who was in that vicinity purchasing cotton, is undoubtedly a prisoner in their hands.

Mr. Wiles had a large amount of money in his possession.

Captain Ford's company, Hatchee scouts, were to-day mustered out of the service, and re-mustered under a new company organization.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Cairo, November 24, 1862.

No general movement has yet been made from Lagrange, though preparations are going forward in every department.

Railroad repairers are still busy between Lagrange and Holly Springs. We have official authority for saying that everything will soon be in readiness. No troops have yet left Memphis. When they do move it will most probably be by way of Hernando.

Six steamers, having on board the brigade General Morgan's Cumberland Gap army arrived last night. Both the Mississippi and Ohio rivers are rising.

Two or three of the gunboats that have been here for some time have disappeared from their anchorage. Movements of importance are taking place in Arkansas, particulars of which may not be mentioned.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

DECISIONS UNDER THE REVENUE LAW.

APPOINTMENTS AT THE PENSION BUREAU.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Washington, Nov. 24, 1862.

Commissioner Boutwell is hard at work on his report which will be sent into Congress along with that of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Prentiss has arrived in season for the commission in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, which stands adjourned till to-morrow.

The following deaths in Western regiments have occurred in the hospitals here: T. Borden, company A, 9th Michigan; Robt. McClintock, company B, 2d Wisconsin; A. Clark, company B, 2d Michigan; Cross Harris, company I, 24th Michigan; Benjamin McMillan, company K, 23d Missouri; John T. Farr, company B, 20th Indiana.

Our Consul at Nice is to send the Agricultural Department a quantity of the best wheat of southern France.

One of the editors of the Louisville *Journal* is said to be receiving $1,800 a year for a sinecure appointment in the Clerk's office of the House. Loyal Kentuckians demand his removal.

Nothing has been done in McDowell's case. The Recorder reported no charges on file in the Adjutant General's office against McDowell, and the court adjourned after sending, in behalf of McDowell to the President asking for an investigation.

Up to this date, Commissioner Barrett of the Pension Bureau has made 154 appointments of pension surgeons throughout the country. It is understood that about 1,000 in all will be appointed, so that some five-sixths of the offices under the new pension law remain yet to be filled. About forty-five in all will be appointed in Ohio. These appointments are not general, as some have supposed, but each surgeon has his own district in which to operate.

The following are the latest Western appointments to these positions: Dr. Leigh McClung, Xenia, Ohio; Dr. Blackman, Athens, O.; Dr. W. B. Humphrey, Mt. Vernon, O.; Dr. Henry Jones, Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. B. S. Cory, Waukegan, Ill.

The receipts for revenue stamps at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the week ending Nov. 21, amounted to more than $2,300,000. The collector of the San Francisco district reports as his total receipts for the month of October nearly $90,000, of which over $3,500 accrued to him as commissions. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in all cases where the wrong license has been taken out under erroneous impressions or instructions, the person taking such license must make a sworn statement of the facts, attested by the assessor, and forward the same directly to the Commissioners office. If the petition be granted, the collector will be instructed to refund the amount for said license. The Commissioner has also decided that a person whose business it is simply to collect money for the rent of real estate does not thereby become a commercial broker within the meaning of the excise law. A simple bill collector is evidently not embraced in the words "purchase, rent or sell," but it is for the assessor to determine, at each case, that a person who thus collects for others is not also engaged in the other occupation.

The Commissioner of Pensions appointed the following examining surgeons for Indiana, to-day: Dr. Joseph S. Hendricks, Madison; E. S. Gale, Vevay; Wm. T. S. Cornell, Versailles; Jas. F. Dodd, Bloomer; Wm. A. Rugh, Rushville; Thos. T. Butler, Noblesville; W. M. Lotts, Goshen; John A. Moody, Greensburg; John W. Croops, Rockfort.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—On Friday President Lincoln, in the course of an interview with unconditional Union Kentuckians, discussed at length the question of emancipation. He said he would rather die than take back a word of the proclamation of freedom, and he dwelt upon the advantages to the Border States of his scheme for the gradual abolishment of slavery, which he urged upon them to bring fairly before the people. They assured him that it should be done. Mr. Lincoln also expressed his determination to enforce rigorous measures to rid the State of rebel sympathisers, and for that purpose a new Provost Marshal General, who has his heart in the work, will be appointed.

Secretary Chase's report will undoubtedly contain an urgent recommendation, supported by an elaborate argument, to Congress, to take measures for the substitution of government for bank currency, by taxing the latter, and making provision for the circulation, through the banks, of the former.

The court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Buell will probably adjourn, shortly after meeting at Cincinnati, to Nashville, for the convenience of witnesses many of whom are in Rosecrans' army.

Gen. Meredith, of Indiana, has reported to Gen. Burnside. H. E. Holloway, son of the Commissioner of Patents, is Commissioner of Subsistence of his staff.

A strong wind prevailed all day yesterday, and the mud is rapidly drying.

From New York.

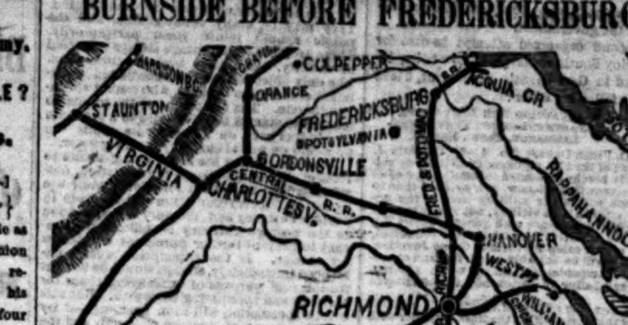
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—General Patterson's death was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which he kept under his pillow, while in the act of changing it from one hand to the other on awakening.

Gen. Pope, it is said, is ordered to St. Louis to relieve Gen. Curtis.

From the Coast Blockade.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—Nassau dates to the 9th inst. received in Charleston, announce the sinking of the steamer Kelsie from a collision when fifty miles from the coast. The Kelsie is one of the steamers built expressly on the river Clyde to run the blockade.

BURNSIDE BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG.



Nothing short of the recent activity of the army under Gen. Burnside would have contracted the field of operations in Virginia to the circumscribed space represented in our map. To follow the entire marches by which this present destination was reached, the reader must refer to a map of larger area, but but the one we give will answer the purpose we have of giving a brief glance at the situation. The army is now on the road to Richmond earliest pointed out in the history of the war, by the rebels themselves in the extraordinary exertions made by them for its defense. It was the great through route of travel southward from Washington, the intermediate link of fifty-five miles by river connecting at Acquia Creek with the great southern railroad line to Richmond and thence south and west. At Acquia Creek the rebels early erected heavy batteries, and still further to protect the approaches to this line, they fortified well chosen points on the Rappahannock River, a navigable stream as high up as Fredericksburg.

This map we give will show the direction of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad line. A table of distances is as follows:

	Miles.
Washington	—
Alexandria	8
Aquia Creek	55
Fredericksburg	70
Guineas	81
Milford	93
Chesterfield	105
Sexton's Junction	107
Richmond	130

At Sexton's Junction, as above named, thirty-seven miles from Fredericksburg, and twenty-seven miles from Richmond, the Virginia Central Railroad comes down from Gordonsville, seventy-six miles from Richmond, a connection sufficiently well shown in our map. By this Virginia Central Railroad the rebels have been able to execute the rapid movements northward from Richmond, that have so well served them on divers occasions the present year and the near approach of our forces under Burnside to this then favorite line, cannot be calmly viewed by them. In the late progress of the two armies southward in the movement that commenced from Antietam, the rebels came down by Gordonsville, our army marching southeast from Warrenton.

As now placed our army is admirably located for a forward movement, and at the same time for receiving its supplies readily at a season when Virginia roads are a symbol for all that is bottomless. The docks at Aquia Creek are being repaired and the railroad put in order; and thus everything will be sent forward to our army irrespective of weather and mud. The whereabouts of the field of the impending battle is uncertain. It looks as if the rebels had already fixed upon it and were making ready for us there, operating the while with shams and a show of force at Fredericksburg to buy as much time as possible before that place. Gen. Burnside is not the man to lose much time by any of their shallow schemes, but will go forward if necessary over the ruins of Fredericksburg. A few words as to the place itself.

It is at the head of tidewater, with large facilities for trade and commerce, and is the immediate mart of a highly fertile section. Its population in 1860 was nearly 6,000. Fredericksburg has hitherto escaped the horrors of war, though its inhabitants have often heard the sound of the battle afar off. They have hope! they would escape the terrible devastation which has overwhelmed some of the fairest villages of this unfortunate State. A letter writer says now they are excessively nervous lest their houses be riddled with shot and burned with shell, and their "slave property rendered insecure." So they flock about the headquarters of the rebel forces, imploring them with tearful eyes to "vamose the ranch," and not cut up bloody shines in the pastoral shades of happy, peaceful Fredericksburg. Of course their petitions will be granted, and the world famous Jeff. Davis will save domestic Fredericksburgians from the pain of witnessing scenes of bloodshed. Perhaps so.

There is reason to believe that the army of the Potomac will find strongly entrenched positions in its road to Richmond. During the past summer a corps of engineers was sent from Richmond to survey the country between the North Anna and South Anna Rivers, with a view to the erection of fortifications; and it is believed that strong defensive works have been constructed in that vicinity, where the retreating army under Lee will probably make a stand.

These rivers above named are the two streams crossing the railroad as shown in the map, the two uniting to form the Pamunky. One account that we deem more reliable, locates the most probable point of strong resistance above Lexton's Junction, to preserve as long as possible their connections with Gordonsville.

Gen. Sumner's corps is at Falmouth, before Fredericksburg, where also is Gen. Burnside. A dispatch elsewhere speaks obscurely of a flanking movement attempted by Gen. Hooker. Our troops are in three separate columns, within striking distance of each other.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

Our Army Before Fredericksburg.

RUMORS AND REPORTED MOVEMENTS.

The Situation, Weather Matters, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A Washington letter to the *Commercial*, dated 23d, says: It will not be wondered at if Longstreet finds Gen. Hooker in his rear, unless he has this morning skedaddled back to Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—Four hundred Union prisoners arrived here from City Point to-day. The Richmond papers say that nearly $100,000 worth of tobacco was destroyed at Fredericksburg by the Confederates. The same papers also say that Gen. Lee refused to treat with the Federals, and ordered all the women and children to leave the city, as he intended to hold it with his force.

The rebel force at Fredericksburg is understood to be 20,000 strong. Several locomotives are kept fired up constantly.

General Longstreet assumed command last Wednesday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A special to the New York *Herald* says: The rebels in occupation of Fredericksburg have demanded further time to consider the question of surrender. On Friday night, after the interview with the civil authorities, Gen. Sumner informed them that if they had any further communication to present, Gen. Patrick would meet them again the next morning. On Saturday, accordingly, the Mayor and Council came over, accompanied by Gen. Kershaw, Col. Bland and Capt. King, of Georgia. The officers claimed that the civil authorities could make no proposition unless the same was accepted by them. Gen. Patrick declined to receive these officers. Subsequently, however, Gen. Burnside consented to their reception, and the parties returned. The civil authorities asked for an extension of the time allowed for the removal of the women and children, alleging that the trains had been frightened off by our artillery, and that it would be impossible for a train to leave before night, the city being absolutely destitute of other means of transportation. Their request was complied with and the time extended until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Our dispatches from Aquia Creek last night do not report that any attack upon Fredericksburg took place at the expiration of the time granted.

It was rumored at Fairfax Station yesterday that Gen. Jackson was on his way down from the Mountains with a force of 40,000 men, with the intention of making a dash at our defenses at Arlington Heights from Harper's Ferry; that the enemy is keeping a strict blockade on our front, but that there was no collision between the two forces yesterday. The river at that point is rising, as we expected.

A special to the New York *Tribune*, dated Fairfax Court House, November 23d, says:

Trustworthy information has been received here that Hampton's Legion came into Warrenton on Thursday, coming up the Cherryville road. Stonewall Jackson's army was expected in Salem on Thursday, and great preparations were being made by the citizens to feed them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—An officer, who left General Burnside's army at 1 o'clock yesterday, reports the situation unchanged. The rebels were said to have nineteen guns of large calibre in position at and near Fredericksburg.

A special to the New York *Tribune*, dated at the headquarters of Gen. Sigel's corps, Fairfax Court House, November 23d, says:

A scouting party sent to Bull Run yesterday in pursuit of the rebels reported to be in that vicinity, came back without having seen or heard of any. Scouts have also returned from Aldie, Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap and Hopeville Gap, and report no traces of the enemy.

Gen. Sigel was presented, yesterday, with a fine horse and equipments, as a birth-day present from his staff.

The *Herald's* dispatch says:

In Falmouth great alarm was felt, especially by the females, many of whom left the place, and have gone back into the country for safety. Fredericksburg appears utterly deserted, and last night not a light was visible in the whole city. Camp fires indicated the presence of a considerable force in front. Since Friday the rebels have evidently received large accessions to their forces in our front, and there is no doubt but that Lee and Longstreet are in our immediate vicinity.

After the rebels have been driven from their present position, it is thought they will give battle again along the Massaponax, eight miles beyond the city. There is no doubt but the rebels have availed themselves of the time allowed for the removal of the non-combattants to carry off everything that could possibly be of service to them or us.

On Friday night loud explosions were heard beyond Fredericksburg, but the cause has not yet been ascertained.

The river has risen but little since the recent storm.

The inhabitants living along the route of the military telegraph line have already commenced cutting the wires to annoy and delay us in our operations. The severest punishment will be promptly administered to every person detected in the act.

The Chicago Sturges Rifles, heretofore acting as the body-guard of Gen. McClellan, will be mustered out of service to-morrow.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Nov. 23.

Last night was a busy time in Fredericksburg, removing the inhabitants. The military authorities also were not idle, as daylight this morning revealed a line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town, the result of last night's labor.

The artillery is now being placed in the most favorable positions, while the encampments which are in the range of the enemy's guns are being removed further back from the river. There are very apparent strong reasons for not opening upon the city to-day, unless forced to do so by the enemy. The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 23, p. m.

There is nothing of particular interest.

A train leaving Fredericksburg, with women and children aboard, was fired into, fortunately no one were hurt.

The Fredericksburg people are leaving the city fast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Startling rumors, which eventually appeared represented as facts in the Washington *Star*, to the effect that Stonewall Jackson was moving in force on Washington, are without the slightest foundation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—A private dispatch received here announces the death of General Frank Patterson, of camp fever near Fairfax Court House.

OUR ARMY BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1862.

The following dispatch has just been received from your special correspondent:

FALMOUTH, opposite Fredericksburg, Va., Friday, Nov. 21, 1862.

We have not yet thrown any troops over the Rappahannock. The rebel pickets on the Fredericksburg side are posted down to the bank of the river, which, until swollen by this rain, was not more than 100 yards wide; they keep a sharp look-out but do not fire, our men ride down to water their horses, and converse freely with them.

The bridges on the railroad from Aquia Creek will soon be completed. Cars and locomotives for the road arrived.

The rebels now have ten guns, including two heavy Rodmans, planted back of Fredericksburg, but our batteries completely command them. They have been running railroad trains night and day, withdrawing supplies and machinery from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

Fifteen forage wagons of Couch's troops were attacked by rebel cavalry just outside of our lines yesterday, but the guard repelled the guerillas and brought the wagons and their loads safely in.

Gov. Andrew has addressed a circular to Generals having Massachusetts regiments in their commands, asking the character of these troops, and inviting suggestions to increase their efficiency, the responses to be laid before the Massachusetts legislature. General Howard of Couch's corps, replies that the Massachusetts regiments in his division, the 15th, 19th, and 20th, are an honor to their State and nation, that he could ask no better troops. He suggests that the regiments be filled and kept full—and that promotions be based upon good conduct in the service, both from commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and where this is not practicable, by seniority, as in the regular army, instead of favoritism and political influence at home.

Heavy rains have been falling for two days, and the mud is deep. There are many premonitory symptoms of scurvy in the ranks. The troops are suffering greatly for want of vegetables. It is essential to the health of the army that they be furnished in abundance now, while we have water communication. Neglect is inexcusable.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]
FALMOUTH, Nov. 20, 1862.

As we rode along the banks of the river this afternoon, the whistle of a rebel locomotive, drawing off a train laden with grain and stores for the rebel army was distinctly heard. Two rebel pickets also appeared in sight on the opposite bank, and from their movements evidently designed to fire off their carbines at us, and then gallop to the cover of some warehouse. Upon a moment's reflection, however, they changed their minds, swinging their carbines over their backs, and galloping out of the city.

To-day the rebels have Fredericksburg to themselves—to-morrow it will be our turn again. It is a pity, however, that we could not have sent a strong cavalry force over the river yesterday, and saved for the use of our own army the large amount of grain and clothing said to have been stored there.

Since the evacuation by General Burnside, these large cloth mills have been pressed day and night in making army cloth. But very little of it has fallen into our hands. The bold dash of Capt. Dahlgren last week put them on their guard, and to-day hardly a yard of cloth can be found. Would it not be well to destroy these mills altogether? They have furnished a very large proportion of the cloth used by the rebel army, and have certainly been of great use to the enemy. Had the torch been applied last spring, when General McDowell first arrived here, the rebels would have been not a little straitened to find material to cover their nakedness.

The slaves have nearly all gone; the remaining ones are so kindly treated that they care not to leave their dear masters at present. Indeed, the tables are turned. They are the masters now, and do pretty much as they please. So independent are the blacks, and so abject and humble the whites, that one, before he is aware of it, finds himself sympathizing with the latter. A little reflection, however, leads him to see that they are now in the position they have long deserved to be, and are reaping the legitimate fruits of their own oppression.

The citizens of Fredericksburg have been compelled of late to pay enormous prices for almost all the necessaries of life. There being but few horses or oxen for many miles around, firewood commands from $24.00 to $30.00 a cord; sugar is worth from 75c to $1.00; butter, $1.25; coffee, $3.00; corn meal, $3.50; flour, $25.00 per brl., and everything else in the same proportion. With our own money, however, many of these articles can be obtained at comparatively reasonable rates.

When the army will resume its march, it is difficult to say. If the railroad is to be used, wharves will have to be built, bridges laid, and an immense amount of work performed before it can possibly be of much service. If, however, we are simply to load our teams with four or five days' rations, we may, before the close of another week, be rapidly marching on Richmond.

Since writing the above, Gen. Haupt has arrived at Aquia Creek with a large corps of bridge-builders, and gone to work reconstructing the wharves and railroad. From the force engaged, I should think that the road will be completed to Fredericksburg in about one-quarter the time it took to build it last year. Gen. Burnside has taken the Lacy House for his headquarters, and Gen. Wilcox the Phillips House.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

A GRAND MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

MILITARY MATTERS AND CHANGES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Cairo, November 24, 1862.

No boat arrived from Memphis bringing later news than that sent you yesterday. All the Ohio River boats are monopolized by the government. A fleet of eight boats arrived here to-day loaded with troops. Their destination is unknown.

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan arrived to-day en route for Memphis, to join his command.

The steamer Belle Creole brought in 800 rebel prisoners taken in Kentucky. They were brought on shore and will be quartered here until ready to be sent South for exchange.

The 20th Iowa regiment has arrived and taken barracks for the present, or until furnished with suitable arms. They are a fine body of men.

Capt. Geo. D. H. Wise, of the United States Quartermaster's Department, having in charge the supplies for the Western gunboat flotilla, has removed his head quarters to St. Louis, where he went with all books and papers, yesterday, on the United States steamer De Soto.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gen. McClernand's Mississippi River expedition, it is said, will be ready to move about the 5th of December.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels in Force near Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24.—There is a rebel brigade at Shelbyville, under Gen. Johnson.

The Union men are making armed resistance to the conscription act in several portions of Middle Tennessee.

There are 10,000 rebels at Tullahoma. It is rumored the rebels are bringing siege guns to Murfreesboro. The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro is said to be 60,000. The rebels are removing their negroes and property South. Four Union men were murdered in Wilson county by guerillas.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolutions in Bolivia and Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A Panama letter says that among the passengers on the Ariel, for New York, is Mr. Mackie, of the Department of State, who brings intelligence from Bolivia. Mr. Mackie reached La Paz on the evening of the 15th of October, when President Acha opened his batteries upon the city. The next day, after a severe fight of six hours, his troops carried the town by storm, with the loss of 300 killed and mortally wounded. Mr. Mackie entered the city with the troops, and found Mr. Carter, United States Minister, in the place administering to the comfort of the wounded and dying. He had been so engaged during the fight. Gen. Purz and other rebels escaped on the night of the 16th. The President displayed much moderation after capturing the rebellious capital.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The steamer Ariel has arrived from Aspinwall with $942,000 in specie. The reports that Mosquera has entire possession of Antioquia, are confirmed. The lives and property of all citizens who have been in arms were guaranteed, and passports given to those who wished to leave. The civil war was about ended. Quite a large number of vessels have been wrecked on the South American coast.

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

Establishment of a Refugee Colony.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A letter from St. Johns River, Florida, reports the establishment of a colony of white refugees at Pilot-town, by Commander Woodhull. They are all Union men of Southern birth, who fled from their homes to avoid rebel conscription.

Six or seven hundred contrabands have been sent from the neighborhood to Port Royal or Fernandina. All were runaways from servitude.

Personal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gen. McClellan has sent a note to the chairman of the Committee on National Affairs of the City Council, declining the honor of a public reception and the hospitality of the city.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24.—The Freemans bank of Bristol, Rhode Island, was robbed between Saturday and Monday of $15,000 in bills of various banks, and of a large quantity of bonds, notes and other papers. The specie was not taken.

No More Substitutes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—An order was received at Harrisburg, on Saturday, from Washington, that no more substitutes in lieu of drafted men will be accepted. The opinion is expressed that it will be countermanded, although this impression is not general.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived from the northern coast, bringing 330 passengers, and $220,000 in treasure, from British Columbia, and $166,000 from Oregon.

From Central Georgia.

[From the Providence Journal.]

We have just received tidings from old friends in central Georgia, a family, owning some twenty or thirty slaves, and possessed of a considerable amount of property. They were accustomed to live generously. They now have neither tea nor coffee, nor sugar nor salt. Their principal food is beans and corn bread. But little meat is to be obtained. The ladies have cut up all the carpets and made blankets of them for the soldiers. The negroes comprehend perfectly the purport of the President's proclamation. Yet they are entirely docile, obedient, respectful and kind. They say they are perfectly willing to work as before until the 1st of January. They expect that then wages will be paid them. They desire to go on and work for their "old massa and missus."

It is reasonable to conclude from these facts that the privations in the South are pretty serious. Most of us would think that beans and corn bread did not constitute a very rich diet, even though enriched occasionally by a chicken or piece of beef. When a family like that we have described is compelled to do without sugar and salt, what must be the condition of the poor? We believe that most of the negroes who have been treated decently will follow the course of those we have spoken of above. They will prefer to stay at their old homes. But the thousands who are not thus treated—those whom the overseers attempt to coerce into a bondage from which they have a legal right to escape after the 1st of January—will generally improve any opportunity which may present itself for getting to some place where they can have the freedom to which they will be entitled.

Capt. Temple Clark.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 25, 1862.

The General commanding takes pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services, and mentioning the gallant conduct of Capt. Templeton Clark, A. A. G. of the Army of the Mississippi, at the battles of Iuka and Corinth.

At the latter place he was a conspicuous mark while rallying the hard pressed and wearied troops of Brig. Gen. Davies' division, and was severely wounded while nobly doing his duty.

May his zeal and energy in the holy cause receive a rich reward from a just God, and a grateful country.

He has sent a special mention of him to Washington.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.
C. GODDARD, Maj., and A. A. A. Gen.

Brigadier General Mulligan.

Colonel James A. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, has been made a Brigadier General. His brigade consists of the 23d Illinois (his old regiment), the 14th and 15th Virginia and the 106th New York, together with Capt. O'Rourke's Illinois Battery and the Ringgold Cavalry. His brigade is now at New Creek, Virginia, of which post General Mulligan is commandant. Lieutenant Colonel Quirk is now Colonel of the 23d Illinois. His recent dash at Moorefield, a distance of forty miles from New Creek, with companies B, D and K of his regiment, in which he routed twice his own force, and captured fifty rebels and a large number of cattle, horses and hogs which they were driving off, is fresh in the minds of our readers. The entire distance was marched in one night, and the rebels were so completely surprised that before they could inform Imboden, who was near at hand in command of a large cavalry force, Colonel Quirk, by another forced march, was safely within the lines at New Creek.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Mediation Proposed by France and Rejected by England.

LORD RUSSELL'S REPLY TO THE FRENCH CIRCULAR.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 24.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool the 15th, Queenstown 16th, passed this point this morning, and was boarded by the news yacht.

The English government has dissented from the French proposal for mediation.

The London *Gazette* publishes Earl Russell's official reply, dated Nov. 13th. It recapitulates the circular of Drouyn De Lhuys, proposing mediation. It recognizes the humane views and benevolent intention of the Emperor; observes that the concurrence of Russia would be expressly desirable, but that up to the present time the Russian government had not agreed to actually cooperate, although it may support the endeavors of England and France.

Earl Russell then commends the decision of Her Majesty's government as follows:

After weighing all the information received from America the government is led to conclude that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer of the government. Therefore, he thinks, it better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America; and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone or may undergo any change, this government may then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's government will communicate to the French government any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

The London *Times* editorially observes of Earl Russell's dispatch that his arguments have been anticipated by the public, and this is the best proof of their soundness.

The Australian arrived at Queenstown this afternoon. Earl Russell's dispatch produced no effect commercially. The Australian's news of the elections was received after business hours.

FRANCE—The *Moniteur* says the answer of England and Russia is an adjournment of the American question of mediation. It adds, if our information is correct, the hesitation of England and Russia nearly reaches its limit. The present elections testify the progress of peace opinion, which appears likely to command a majority in the next Congress.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—Two young gentlemen would like board and room in a private family on North Side within a few minutes' walk of Clark street bridge—east of said street preferred. Address "S. & A.," care G. & C. U. R. R.

WANTED—A Substitute, for whom a liberal sum will be paid. Address or call on E. M. Dudley, Co. H, 113th Regiment Ill. Volunteers, Camp Douglas.

WANTED—A Situation by a young married man of fair education as assistant book-keeper, clerk, collector, or time keeper, in some packing house. Can furnish good references. Address F. W. C., P. Box 3,234.

WANTED—By a young lady a situation as Governess, who is prepared to give first lessons in music and drawing; also, to do sewing and embroidery on a sewing machine or by hand. Salary moderate, the realities of war making a home to be the primary object. References given and required. Address "H. E. W.," Post Office Box 3249, Chicago.

WANTED—By a young married man, who is perfectly skilled in the Drug business, and speaks the German language, a situation as Clerk in a Drug Store, either wholesale or retail. Best of references can be given. Address Post Office Box 4472, Chicago.

WANTED—A man who is thoroughly acquainted with the tanning of hides, salting and packing, or assorting them, and who has worked sixteen years in this business as foreman in Germany and Holland, wishes to find a like situation. Please address "A. M.," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young man, who has had experience as Clerk, and has a good knowledge of business in general. Good city references given. Address "N. F.," Tribune office, or apply at No. 183 State street.

WANTED—A woman to do general housework in a small family. None need apply without good references. Apply at No. 148 North Dearborn, corner of Erie street, before 11 o'clock or after 5 o'clock.

WANTED—Ten Substitutes for the nine months Wisconsin drafted men. A liberal price paid. For particulars apply at Brewster's Hat Store, under the Sherman House, at once.

FOR SALE—A good strong substantial Horse, suitable for a double team, express or dray, and a second-hand Express Wagon and Harness, will be sold low if applied for immediately, at NO. 22 MARKET STREET, FORD & NORTON.

FOR SALE—Horse, Wagon and Harness, suitable for a Grocery or Express Wagon. Has cover, which can be taken off. Inquire at No. 128 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A large assortment of New York Piano Fortes, from five of the best makers, for sale cheap for cash. Prices—6¾ Octave, from $150 to $225; 7 Octaves, from $250 to $450, at No. 115 Lake street. N. GOOLD.

MACKEREL—No. 1 article, in barrels and kits, for sale on commission by FRED. S. DAY, No. 10 Dearborn street.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the County of Cook are requested to hand them into the County Clerk's office on or before the first day of December, prox. L. P. HILLIARD, County Clerk. Chicago, Nov. 24, 1862.

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART. Doctor Teare's office, No. 19 North Clark street special treats all complaints of the lungs by INHALATION of medicated vapor directly to the parts affected and constitutional with ozonized specifics. Cures warranted. Dr. T.'s Female Periodical Pills for monthly obstructions one dollar per bottle.

$50.000 WORTH OF GROCERIES, Tobacco, Cigars, and Liquors for sale at the lowest market prices, for Horses, Cattle and other stock. Also Real Estate in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa will be taken in part payment. Apply to 82 South Water st., or address J. A. Daniels & Co., P. O. Box 3,131, Chicago.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant family rooms, to rent with board, at No. 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. References required.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—On the 23d inst., a very large Durham Cow, red and white. Five dollars reward will be paid to any one returning her to No. 12 Prairie avenue.

150.000 WHITE OR BURR OAK TIES wanted. For particulars apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton R. R., Room 5, Masonic Temple.

TO RENT OR SALE—A Cottage House, 5 rooms and 3 closets, with good yard and woodshed, On North Side, Pierce st., 5th house east of Halsted. Rent, $12 per month, or will be sold for $400 cash. Apply to R. G. Goodwillie, 105 West Jackson st.

LOST—A little Boy 7 years old Had on a black rough overcoat, black cloth cap and dark pants. Any person bringing him to Meat Market on Green street between Michigan and Illinois streets, will be paid for their trouble.

REDUCTION IN LIVERY PRICES.—Having added several new and elegant carriages to my extensive livery stock, I have REDUCED MY PRICES to conform to the present times. S. DUTTON, Stable, Couch Place, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. RARE CHANCE. For sale, the Drugs, Medicines, Fixtures and Lease of a Drug Store, located in the Southern Division of Chicago, and doing a business of [illegible]. This is a rare chance for a Physician or Druggist. Rent of store moderate. For further particulars apply to LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Lake street, or to the "Southern Drug Store," between North street and the Burlington Railroad Crossing, State-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY THOS. B. BRYAN, REAL ESTATE ATTORNEY, BRYAN HALL. House and Lot east side of South Clark, North of Monroe. Monroe street House and Lot, near Post Office. Wabash Avenue House and Lot, 40x180 ft. near Jackson. Michigan Avenue full depth House, near 12th street—Cheap. Residence and business property in all parts of the city.

JAMES McNAIR, BOARD OF TRADE WEIGHMASTER. Office 220 South Water street, cor. of Wells. All Orders Promptly attended to.

SALT, SALT, SALT. 5000 bbls. Fine Saginaw Salt, 2400 bbls Coarse Syracuse Salt 2000 bbls. Ground Solar Syracuse Salt, Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GELPCKE & THORNE, No. 104 South Water street.

BRICK, BRICK. 300,000 FOR SALE In quantities to suit. Apply through Post Office Box [illegible], or to the first yard north of Miller's Dry Dock, North Branch. E. S. ALEXANDER.

New Advertisements.

WINTER STYLES
DRESS GOODS.
A splendid stock just opened in all the latest patterns.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 LAKE STREET.
NEW STYLES CHECKED SILKS,
And plain colors; also, Plain, Black and Mourning silks at very low figures.
A choice line of
English and French Prints
AT OLD PRICES.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Bought before the late rise—selling cheap.
Bonnet Ribbons, Trimming Velvets, Trimming Ribbons—entirely new.
Beavers, Cassimeres, Meltons, &c.,
For Men's and Boys' Winter Wear.
Zephyr Worsted Goods
In Nubias, Skating Caps, Leggins, Sleeves and Mitts.
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS
At old prices. In stock a most attractive variety of
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
ALSO,
CLOAKINGS,
In Frosted Beavers, Lion Skins, Tricots, &c., &c.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 LAKE STREET.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have now in store a full stock of
WINTER DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING IN PART
KENTUCKY JEANS,
HEAVY TWILLS,
SATINETS,
WOOL FLANNELS,
COTTON FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, REPS,
WINTER PLAIDS,
GINGHAMS,
Staple Cotton Goods,
LINSEYS, HOODS, &c.,
Which will be sold at the
LOWEST PRICES.

"We'll Go Down Ourselves."

"What shall we do, as years go by,
And Peace remains a stranger—
With Richmond yet in rebel hands,
And Washington in danger?
What shall we do for leaders, when
Old age this race is creeping?
I asked some ladies whom I met—
And didn't it set them hopping!
CHORUS.
"What shall we do? What *can* we do?
Why, lay them on the shelves,
And we'll go down ourselves,
And teach the rebels something new."

NEW SONG AND CHORUS,
BY
HENRY C. WORK,
Author of the immensely Popular Songs, "Kingdom Coming," "Grafted into the Army," &c., &c. Price 30 Cents. In press and to be issued the present week.
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark St., Chicago.

1,000 bbls. Fine and Ground Solar,
1,000 " Coarse,
1,500 " Ground Alum,
2,000 bags Turks Island.
BRYAN, RICE & CO.,
249 South Water St.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL...................$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam,
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F. L. Yoe, W. B. Doggett, A. H. Burley,
F. B. Cooley. C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert,
S. A. Smith.

THE GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.
WORCESTER'S NEWLY PATENTED HINGED PLATE PIANO FORTES.
Manufactory and Salesrooms Fourteenth Street, corner of Third Avenue, New York.
The attention of the Musical Public is respectfully invited to the very valuable improvement recently made by H. Worcester in the construction of the Piano Forte, and for which letters patent have been granted. This improvement consists in dividing and hinging the plate of the instrument, the result of which is to double the volume and musical quality of sound and strengthen the middle tones of the scale, usually the weaker portion of the piano. The favorable testimony of Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, who carefully tested several instruments made upon this principle, is as follows:
"I have seen with great interest the new improvement of Mr. Horatio Worcester, which consists in hinging the plate of the piano-forte. I have played his new instruments, and found them to be far superior to the others of the same scale having solid plates. I estimate the volume of their tone to be increased about one hundred per cent. by this invention.
Their "singing" quality is excellent. The upper part of the keyboard is exceedingly brilliant, while the bass is of a rich and powerful sonorousness.
New York, June 17, 1862. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
Equally strong testimonials of the value of the Hinged Plate have been received by the patentee from Messrs. Wm. Mason, S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas, Wm Scharfenberg, Henry C. Timm, Wm. Berge, M. Rapetti, Harry Sanderson and other excellent judges.
Reference is also given to the columns of the N. Y. Times, World, Post, Commercial Advertiser, Express, Musical Review and World, Home Journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, etc., etc. To be seen at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, DEPT OF THE TENNESSEE.
COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 18th, 1862.
General Orders, No. 7.]
I. On and after the 20th day of November, 1862, for all goods shipped into this District there will be required duplicate invoices. One invoice signed by the Surveyor of the Port, on landing, will be filed with the Commanding Officer of the Post immediately; the other signed in like manner will be given to the owner of the goods.
II. Post Commanders will forward every five days, to District Headquarters, all invoices thus received.
III. No Whisky or Salt will be allowed to be brought into any part of the District, without written authority from District Headquarters first had. Any violation of this order will subject all parties concerned to arrest and the goods to forfeiture.
IV. No goods whatever will be allowed to pass the Port of Columbus, down the Mississippi River, or past Paducah, up the Tennessee River, without the owner or Captain in charge of the boats exhibiting the manifest to the Surveyor of the Port or Commander of the Post. Any deceit or fraud will subject the parties to arrest, and if connived at by the owners of the vessel it will be subject to seizure and forfeiture.
V. Commanders of Posts have the right to refuse the landing of goods, but appeal can be had to District Headquarters at Columbus.
VI. No goods will be landed at any other point than a Military Post within this District, except by permission first being given at District Headquarters. Any violation of this provision will subject all parties concerned to arrest and a forfeiture of the goods and boat.
By order of BRIG. GEN. T. A. DAVIS, Commanding District.
J. LOVELL, Capt. and A. A. G.

RARE CHANCE.—Productive Real Estate in the City of Beloit, Wisconsin, 90 miles from Chicago, will be exchanged for a stock of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, or a generally assorted stock of goods. The property consists of a Dwelling House and Lot on one of the principal streets—always commanding good tenants and free from all incumbrance. The house contains ten rooms, parlors with folding doors, closets, &c. Is now rented to a good paying tenant. The house has been recently built, and consequently in thorough repair, papered and painted throughout, and in fact, as desirable a location as can be found. Price $2,000. For further information address Post Office Box 621, Beloit, Wis.

New Advertisements.

THE
Atlantic Monthly
FOR
DECEMBER, 1862,
Is Published this Day.

LIST OF CONTENTS.
THE PROCESSION OF THE FLOWERS; by T. W. Higginson.
ONE OF MY CLIENTS.
THE CUMBERLAND; by H. W. Longfellow.
THE FOSSIL MAN; by Charles L. Brace.
LIFE IN THE OPEN AIR; by Theodore Winthrop.
A WOMAN; by Rose Terry.
ABOUT WARWICK; by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
LYRICS OF THE STREET; by Julia Ward Howe.
MR. AXTELL.
MY HUNT AFTER "THE CAPTAIN;" by O. W. Holmes.
WAITING.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.
Price of the Number, 25 Cents.

The Atlantic Monthly.
BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME
The number for January, 1863, begins the Eleventh Volume of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
From the commencement in 1857, the ATLANTIC has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.
THE STAFF OF WRITERS, regularly contributing to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, embraces many of the best known authors in American literature and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers,
THE BEST ESSAYS,
THE BEST STORIES,
THE BEST POEMS,
Which American talent can furnish.
List of Regular Contributors:
In Prose and Poetry the "Atlantic" Staff of Writers is unequalled. The following authors are still among the regular contributors:
James Russell Lowell, John G. Whittier,
Henry W. Longfellow, E. P. Whipple,
Louis Agassiz, Bayard Taylor,
Ralph Waldo Emerson, George S. Hillard,
Nathaniel Hawthorne, [illegible],
T. W. Higginson, "The Country Parson,"
Author "Margret Howth," Rose Terry,
Oliver W. Holmes, Harriet E. Prescott.
The ATLANTIC'S list of Contributors includes many of
THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA.
TERMS—The ATLANTIC is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $3.00, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received, or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the Publishers.
Specimen numbers sent GRATIS on application to the Publishers.
INDUCEMENTS FOR SUBSCRIBING. Lists of premiums, etc., furnished on application to the Publishers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, 135 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
READINGS BY
James E. Murdoch, Esq.
The Young Men's Association would respectfully announce that JAMES E. MURDOCH, the eminent tragedian, will give an entertainment consisting of
Select Dramatic & Poetic Readings,
AT BRYAN HALL,
On Friday Evening, the 28th inst.,
AT 7:30 P. M.
Among the Poetic gems selected for this entertainment will be recitations from Hamlet,
"THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS,"
"THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE,"
"THE LIONS AND THE GLOVE,"
translated from Schiller by Leigh Hunt, and other choice selections.
Tickets, 25 Cents.
E. W. RUSSELL.

FINANCIAL.
BOYD'S
New List of Premium Funds.
BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
KENTUCKY CURRENCY,
MISSOURI CURRENCY,
SMALL LEGAL TENDER NOTES,
GOLD, SILVER AND DEMAND NOTES,
All Bought at the
HIGHEST PREMIUM.
JAMES BOYD,
38..........Clark Street..........38

DRY GOODS FOR CASH
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
42, 44 & 46
WABASH AVENUE
Have in store the
LARGEST STOCK
Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago consisting of
DOMESTICS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.)
Cloths & Cassimeres,
All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear.
PRINTS.
Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American and other brands.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
A full assortment.
Yankee Notions, Hosiery
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for CASH AND PROMPT PAYING. Our salesrooms cover a space of 60 by 160 feet. The largest West of the Lakes—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods.
N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

JUST RECEIVED—A choice line of Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Felt Hats, GOOD QUALITY, which we are selling for 37, 50, 62 and 75 cents each, No. 41 Clark street, Chicago. JOHN W. SHAW, Agent.

SALT! SALT! SALT! 1,964 sacks Ground Liverpool, 2,00 sacks fine "Fouik's" brand. To arrive by Prop. "Horizon," from Buffalo, 14th inst. For sale by J. W. SYKES, 123 S. Water street.

WE ARE MAKING LOANS for a term of years, on property in this city, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. None but first-class applications accepted. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and La Salle streets.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
[illegible]

A BRILLIANT COMEDY!
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25th, will be presented the fine old comedy,
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE,
Frank Oatland..........Mr. McVicker.
Sir Phillip Blandford..........Mr. Dowden.
Old Rapid..........Mr. Edwards.
Young Rapid..........Mr. Myers.
Mr. Vortex..........Mr. Dillon.
Miss Vortex..........Miss Jennie Bremer.
Lizzie Oatland..........Mrs. Myers.
Grand Dance..........Miss Jennie Hight.
To conclude with
SHOCKING EVENTS.
WEDNESDAY, benefit of Mr. Myers. Miss Jane Coombs will appear.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.
FIRST CONCERT—THIRD SEASON.
BRYAN HALL.
Tuesday Evening, November 25, 1862.
Mr. HANS BALATKA, Conductor.
PROGRAMME:
1.—MARCH, IN THE FORM OF AN OVERTURE, composed for the "Inauguration of the Great Exhibition of 1862,"..........Auber.
2.—FOUR PART SONG FOR MALE VOICES—"Serenade,"..........Balatka.
3.—VIOLIN SOLO—"Fantasie Caprice,"....Vieuxtemps.
MR. H. DE CLERQUE.
4.—GRAND ARIA—"O vago suol," "Huguenots,"..........Meyerbeer.
MISS JULIA ELLSWORTH.
5.—GRAND SYMPHONY IN B FLAT MAJOR, op. 38..........Schumann.
II. Larghetto—(Romanza)
IV. Finale—Allegro animato e grazioso.
6.—SECOND FANTASIA on Themes from "The Huguenots,"..........Balatka.
7.—SONG—"O ye tears,"..........Abt.
MISS JULIA ELLSWORTH.
8.—OVERTURE—"Der Freischutz,"..........Weber.
To commence at eight o'clock precisely.
Tickets for the series of Five Concerts, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5; to be had at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, and H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street; at the office of R. T. Tinkham; and of the Secretary, at 41 Clark street.
The sale of tickets will be limited to 400, and already more than 300 have been sold.
R. T. TINKHAM, President.
E. S. STICKNEY, Secretary.

FRANKENSTEIN'S
PANORAMA
—OF—
NIAGARA,
AT BRYAN HALL,
Thursday, Nov. 27th,
THANKSGIVING DAY.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock..........Doors open at 2.
Evening at 7½ o'clock..........Doors open at 6½.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
Children admitted for FIFTEEN CENTS in the afternoon. In the evening children will be charged full price.

17TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER
—OF THE—
ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,
Will take place at the
BRIGGS HOUSE,
On Monday Evening, Dec. 1st, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, $1.50.
May be had of Peter Macfarlane, 41 Lasalle street Dugald Stewart & Co., South Water street; Thomson & Alston, 131 Randolph street, and at the Briggs House.

General Notices.

POPE & SLOCUM,
122 South Clark Street.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KEROSENE LAMPS
AND FIXTURES.
Carbon Oils of Best Brands.
With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. Having bought largely before the recent advance in prices, we can and will sell low. [illegible] Get the genuine.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
175 LAKE STREET,
Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene
LAMPS,
AND
Carbon, Coal and Kerosene
OILS.
No goods Retailed. The Trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate,
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
Ever offered in this market.
We are also manufacturers of the
BEST AXES
IN AMERICA.
Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without added transportation.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
81 Lake street, Chicago.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-kindling
IN THE
LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS.
For sale by
VAN SCHAACK,
47 State Street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle

THE FESTIVAL CHIMES.

THE PEACE MAKER
COOK STOVE,
Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size
And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which ROASTING can be done on a spit, as DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and BROILING be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. Sold by
VAN SCHAACK,
No. 47 STATE STREET.

CAUTION.—Having closed my mercantile business at Garden Prairie, and declining any farther trade in that line, all persons are hereby notified not to sell any goods or create any indebtedness on my account without special written instructions over my own signature. [illegible] GARDEN PRAIRIE, Nov. 22, 1862.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

300 BARRELS GROUND SOLAR SALT. For sale by LADD & WILLIAMS, 192 S. Water st.

STORAGE Furnished by addressing "M. C." Tribune office.

MISS ESTEP, Fashionable Dress and Cloak Maker, No. 75 LAKE STREET, Tremont Block, (up-stairs.)

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—A desirable residence, with ample grounds, on North Lasalle street, [illegible]

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, which, for BEAUTY AND FINISH, [illegible] F. W. PRATT, 18 Lasalle street.

HOPS. Prime Western. In store and for sale on Commission by FRED. S. DAY, 10 Dearborn street.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.

The undersigned publishers of Chicago daily papers have unanimously agreed to change hereafter, the prices below specified for the several editions of their respective journals. In consequence of the growing scarcity of cotton rags, white paper has materially advanced in price, and is still rising. The margin for profitable heretofore enjoyed, is consumed by this advance in "prima." Other items entering into the cost of publication have also advanced, very considerably.

The undersigned discover that an adherence to old subscription rates will occasion serious loss and eventual ruin of their business. They might go on awhile by sinking their capital, but prudence forbids, and a fair-minded public would not and do not desire it. The publishers of all daily newspapers, East as well as West, will be forced to put up their subscription rates or suspend their publications. They are generally preparing to take the former course.

The advance of rates resolved upon barely covers the increasing cost of publication, and we pledge ourselves to return to the old standard of rates whenever the price of white paper falls enough to make it possible, and trust that may be soon.

For the past eighteen months Chicago publishers have disregarded expense to procure news, in the speediest way possible, for the purpose of gratifying their patrons. This enterprise will not be relaxed, and they believe that the reading public appreciate their endeavors to please, and will not regard their issues as dear at the new rates—all things considered.

SCALE OF PRICES ADOPTED.

TERMS OF DAILY.

Delivered in the City, per year	$10.00
Delivered in the City, per quarter	2.50
Delivered in the City, per week	20
Sent by mail, per year, (in advance)	8.00
Sent by mail, for six months	4.00
Sent by mail, for three "	2.50
Sent by mail, six weeks	1.25
Wholesale rates to Newsdealers, per 1,000 sheets	35.00
Tri-Weekly per year, (in advance)	5.00
Tri-Weekly for six months	2.50
Tri-Weekly for three months	1.25

To the trade, same rates per 1,000 as daily.

The Times publishes no Tri-Weekly.

TERMS OF WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Single copy one year	$2.00
Single copy six months	1.00
Club of four copies	7.00
Club of ten copies	15.00
Club of twenty copies, (free copy to getter up club)	30.00

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO TIMES,
CHICAGO EVENING JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

SLAVERY'S FRIENDS.

It would seem incredible that the institution of human slavery, which is condemned and stigmatized by the moral judgment of the world, should nevertheless find advocates and defenders among certain classes. But there are men in every age, whose nature and mission seem to be to assail the right, and defend the wrong; to oppose all good, and help all bad; and so much as in them lies, to thwart, and resist all efforts to raise and benefit mankind; and plot, struggle, and fight, to keep the poor and oppressed down forever, and see that no progress shall be made by the human race up toward freedom and equality. These dregs on the wheels of civilization; these heavy weights that load down the car of progress, are always to be found holding back with all their brute strength, and bearing down with a dead weight that demand the most resolute and tremendous efforts of all the good, to overcome. To make all men free; to elevate the down trodden and oppressed; to shed over a land cursed with the blight of slavery, the reviving and ennobling influences of universal emancipation, one might think, would be objects so grand and lofty, that they could not fail to enlist the warm hopes and sympathies, and engage the enthusiastic efforts and prayers of all men. But this is not so; and such an expectation only betrays the ignorance and fond illusion of the men who entertain it.

True, it is written in old records, and has been proclaimed in modern times, that freedom is a "priceless gift," and slavery an "unspeakable curse." Men have fought, and bled, and died to be free; and the page which preserves the memory of this never-ending, and still beginning struggle for freedom, shines with an undying lustre of heroism and glory. But there are recorded also the fierce courage and desperate valor of the stout and brave men who have fought against those who would be free; and the annals of the proud and cruel men who beat down the struggling slave, and bound the people in new-forged and stronger fetters, stirs the blood and wins imitation and applause. The wreaths of glory worn by the champions of human bondage, have been placed on their heads by myriad hands, and the loud acclaim with which the multitude shouts their names, rings through the world. Never yet in all the past has the cause of the haughty, ruling, and oppressing upper class failed to find support and defence; and no people yet have made their way out of the house of bondage but by fierce and bloody struggling. The oppressor never opens his iron grasp until the fingers are wrenched by force apart; and so long as he holds the victim struggling to be free, so long will men be found to help, to cheer, and to applaud the cruel and pitiless deed. Men want to be free themselves, but they sit want to keep it over others; and too many delight in seeing the strength, and worship the superior nature of the despot, who crushes in his strong hand the rights and freedom of his fellows.

Free institutions do not make all who live under them free; and it is too plain, that there are many in the North, who today would rather have slavery preserved than abolished. It is a long process through which some men must pass before they can come to regard any man, much less all men, as having equal rights with themselves. It is a high moral attainment that not a few fall ever to reach; and many are only kept day by day from encroaching upon others by a fear of law and a sense of personal danger. There are always enough men longing to play the tyrant; and if they can't do it themselves, they are delighted to help somebody else while he does it. There are cowardly and degraded men in our midst, who would mourn sore and refuse to be comforted if they thought there was to be no more slavery in the South. To them a man who owns negroes, orders them about, whips, kicks, abuses and despises them, is the embodiment of royalty and aristocracy, and they do him homage from the bottom of their souls. It is this class of men, by nature sneaks, and knaves; who crawl and fawn around the rich and pretentious; and who having no native dignity or self-respect are the ready-made tools and slaves of others, that the South has always used to control the North. They are the men who to-day are doing, all their graven and sunken spirits will let them, for rebellion and slavery. They are proud to do any dirty work for their Southern masters, and delight in degraded and vile service to human slavery. To hope anything better of these men would be unfaithful. The great cause of Freedom and the Republic must be saved, in spite of them: and they must be left afterwards, we fear, to infest and pollute the sacred fabric of the Union; creeping and crawling things, which fill us with disgust, but which we hesitate to crush, feeling that God made them, and that the world is wide enough for them and us.

OUT WITH THEM!

The evidences of new vigor and earnestness in the conduct of the war shines out in many other things besides the removal of Buell and McClellan and the forward march of the army of the Potomac. The order purging the service of the do-nothings of lesser rank by whom it has been afflicted—the gentlemen under a load of shoulder straps, who find a cosy hotel and a luxurious table more comfortable than a November tent and camp fire, and who, consequently, are free to go without orders from their duties and leave their men to shift for themselves—gentlemen whose private affairs do not permit them to earn their pay, and others who are suspected of having no stomach for the fight—the order purging the army of all such is what the country has long looked for and will now receive with delight. It will be equal in effect to the old self-denying ordinance of the parliamentary army in the days of that eminent pro-slaveryman, Charles, "the blessed martyr," who ought to have been hung instead of beheaded. Out with them! will be the cry whenever earnestness and loyalty are the rule!

THE PROBLEM OF MISSOURI.

The extraordinary perturbations among the pro-slavery papers of the South, in consequence of the success of the Emancipation party in Missouri, are inexplicable upon any other hypothesis than that which supposes that the love which these papers occasionally profess for freedom is a sham, and that their admiration for slavery is not only a part of their political education, but an ingrained sentiment that nothing but a new birth will eradicate. To men outside of the muddy currents of American politics, the spectacle presented by the majority of the people of a great State, in voting that the stain and curse of human bondage shall be wiped out of their future, would naturally excite unaffected and unbounded admiration. In all Europe this result in Missouri will be hailed as one of the most beneficent things that the great revolution has developed. The men there who look hopefully upon all efforts for freedom in Hungary, Italy, Ireland, and wherever else the oppressed struggle against the oppressor, will in this progress of the principle for which they contend, find new cause of hope and delight. And in our country, now so fearfully scourged by Heaven for its guilty complicity in the horrible crimes which made human chattellism the thing it is, all true patriots who look forward to the day in which the Republic shall contain no slave, will see in Missouri the sign of new and more glorious things yet to come. Only those who profess the Democratic name to belie it, whose prejudices of race and caste bind them to faction and a doctrine that have no justification save in the traditions of barbarism, and whose animosities, "engendered of parts, are more powerful than the eternal obligations of the Right, will regret what Missouri has done.

MANUFACTURING IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

From inquiries made at the various corporations in Lawrence, Mass., a few days since, the following statistics are furnished, giving the number of persons employed in the mills in October, 1860, and the number employed there at the present time:

	1860.	1862.
Pacific	2700	1800
Atlantic	1650	950
Washington	1050	700
Pemberton	450	450
Duck	300	130
Everett		
Total	6150	4080

The Washington Mills are putting in new machinery, and will soon employ more persons than they did in 1860, they are now manufacturing more than they were before the war, but the kind of goods now made do not require so many hands.

Archbishop Hughes Indifferent.

Archbishop Hughes has written to Mr. Seward a letter which indicates that he is one of those half-hearted formal loyalists who have labored so ably abroad of the armed rebels in the Executive. He says in it, "When all hopes of this kind (*i. e.* for peace,) had passed away, I was for a vigorous prosecution of our melancholy war, so that one side or the other should find itself in the ascendancy." No explanations will save the Archbishop from conviction of indifference to the cause of the nation in this war.

Validity of the Soldiers' Vote.

The question of the validity of the soldiers' vote, to be tested in the Wisconsin courts. A suit has been instituted in Dane county. In that county the vote of the absent soldiers changes the result on two or three of the county officers. Upon a certified canvass of the home vote, Judge Cole, of the Supreme Court, has granted an order against the county canvassers, to appear before the court on the 26th inst., and show cause why a peremptory writ should not issue against them, compelling them to grant certificates of election on the home vote alone.

Foster's Expedition from Newbern.

This expedition has accomplished nothing of importance. It now appears not to have been intended for the railroads, but probably to capture a couple of rebel regiments at Plymouth. A day's delay, caused by an impassable officer, occasioned their getting the news and running off. The expedition sent within about ten miles of Tarboro, which officer five miles further, found there too large and too strongly posted a force to attack, and came back.

False Charges Against Gen. Curtis.

A violent attack has been made on General Curtis, by means of charges of peculation, etc, while in command at Helena, Ark. We have conversed with intelligent and trustworthy persons that neighborhood, and are convinced that these charges are entirely groundless. And it is reported with great probability, that they all originate in the anger of slaveholders, at the energy and thoroughness of his military operations, whether the slaves are freed in consequence or not.

INACCESSIBLE GAME.—A Richmond letter says that the rural districts there are literally overrun with partridges. They have not been hunted since the severe winter three or four years ago, and since the war broke out there have been but few people to hunt, and less to hunt with, less and powder being all in the hands of the government. There would be splendid sporting now, if shot were not selling at $2.50@3.00 a pound.

☞ Two prizes of cargoes were sold by order of the Court of Philadelphia, on Wednesday; 3,470 bushels of fine salt sold for forty-five cents the bushel, and 7,260 bushels of ground salt brought forty-four and a half cents the bushel. A lot of chicory was sold at seven and one-quarter cents the pound, and thirty-nine cases of preserved vegetables brought one dollar the case.

☞ Quite an excitement was created in St. Louis, on Monday, by the statement that counterfeit 85 Treasury Notes—photographs of the originals—were in circulation. The alleged counterfeit proved to be a genuine bill which had passed through the hands of a butcher and became greased so as to be partially transparent.

☞ The old and well known French bookselling firm of J. & O. Cremazie, of Quebec, Canada, has lately failed for $80,000. Since the failure it is ascertained that a large amount of forged paper has been issued by O. Cremazie. He has absconded.

☞ Mme. Gefferd, wife of the President of the Republic of Hayti, who has been for some time residing privately in Paris, has presented the Society of the Prince Imperial with a donation of 1,000 francs.

PERSONAL.

The names of Daniel M. Bates, George Read Riddle, and Eli Saulsbury are mentioned in connection with the U. S. Senate from Delaware, as well as that of James A. Bayard.

—Brig. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, one of our fighting generals, arrived in Detroit last Wednesday, and left soon after for his home in the interior of Michigan. Gen. Hartsuff has been twice severely wounded in battle—the last at Antietam—both times it was supposed mortally, but his iron constitution and great selfwill has carried him through. It will be recollected that Gen. Hartsuff—then lieutenant in the regular army—was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Lady Elgin. He started from the wreck, on a portion of the deck roof with three others, all of whom perished, except himself.

—Union candidates for Congress from the Western District of Tennessee, are as far as announced, B. D. Nahlor, of the *Bulletin*, and J. M. Pomeroy, a gentleman lately connected with the railroad interests of the State. The other will soon be announced.

—The candidates for the United States Senate from this State are multiplying like hydras. We now have C. L. Higbee, "Dick Richardson," Orlando B. Ficklin, Ike N. Morris, James L. (Don) Morrison, H. H. S O'Melveny, Sam. S. Marshall, "Hoss-in-Sturman," Ben. S. Edwards, "Little Fuller," James C. Allen, A. C. French, T. Lyle Dickey, (nominated among the soldiers in Tennessee) and several others whom we do not now recollect. It will be seen that the bulk and brains of the candidates, and the only ones who have a show of success are from the Egyptian region.

—General Herron has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Southwest, in the absence of General Schofield, who is on his return to St. Louis, on sick leave.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Army Reviews—Burnside's Marching—The Last Rebel Trick—Effort to divert Iron Clads from their work at Charleston and Mobile—Copperheads Fully Exposed—Ought Members of Congress to receive themselves to their Constituents—Senator Hale to Thunderstrike the Navy Department again.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1862.

I fear that our army of the East is in a bad plight. It has rained all the week, and the mud must be growing very deep. Right before last none of the troops had crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and that river can scarcely be fordable now, as it was when the advanced corps reached Falmouth on the opposite bank. The bridge was destroyed by the rebels, and it is doubtful whether the pontoons have yet reached the spot where they are required. The Aquia Creek railroad cannot be put in running order for ten days at least, as beside the ordinary repairs that are needed, two bridges must be rebuilt. Meantime supplies are brought by wagons from Bolle Plain, seven miles, over a road that must by this time be frightful. And then the thought forces itself upon one that it was the beginning of winter. Last year the rainy season came upon us so suddenly; three weeks later, to be sure, but last year the summer was wonderfully lengthened out, so as to give our generals wonderfully golden opportunities, and to show their inexpacity to improve them.

One thing is certain, Gen. Burnside has done the best he could under the circumstances; moved as quickly as he could to good purpose. A commander who marches an army so large as his, forty miles in three days, deserves all praise. Nothing safely be ensured by the otherwise of one who considers 15 miles a day good work.

The Atlantic cities are not for the first time fearful of the visitancy or distant dangers, so fearful that they would if they had their way building at so much expense of treasure and of distract the iron-clad fleet which we have been time for the final conquest of the rebel ports, to their own protection. New York wants two or three Boston ironclads at least now, and Philadelphia I presume as many as the others; although, so far as information has reached your correspondent, no delegation has yet come with that petition. It may be that the rebels, knowing that Savannah, Charleston and Mobile would be taken in the course of the winter unless some means were devised to occupy us elsewhere, have set this fine bright in being. Stranger things have been; but I do not believe that the Navy Department, which is above the necessities of the times, will be led from its object by the cries of those who, for some reason or other, however much it may seem to comply with their wishes.

When the iron-clads are ready, Charleston will fall, and Savannah and Mobile. When we have possession of those ports, the fleet which Fox, in "scrutinity" is building may rust at the wharves or sail in what direction it pleases.

Secretary Stanton—Burnside's Marching—

Yesterday a scouting party was sent out from the front. Company A, Capt. Dikeman, 3d Michigan, which penetrated into the enemy's country as far as Salem, a small town fifteen miles to the southeast of us. The immediate occasion of the scout was to demonstrate the correctness of the report that Faulkner's cavalry were gathering in that village, and, secondly, to obtain what horses and mules might be laying around loose in rebeldom. We started at 10 o'clock in the morning, and by taking a by-path pointed out to us by a slave who had been brought up in the neighborhood and knew every part of the ground, we managed to reach the vicinity of Salem without being observed.

When two miles distant, three rebel citizens came up to our rear under the pretense of putting up the fences after us, but evidently to watch our movements. Of course, these men were promptly taken into custody, and compelled, much against their inclinations, to accompany the column.

Arriving at Salem, we first paid our respects to a pair of mules belonging to Capt. Hamer, of the rebel army, after which we entered the town on the run, to the great astonishment of the sober inhabitants. The town is of no account, architecturally. A country tavern, an apothecary shop with a good collection of empty bottles, a store destitute of goods, a post office minus letters and postmaster, a preacher, a church, and a few negroes and women, constitute the sum total of items of interest in Salem.

Hastily posting pickets upon the several roads leading into town, an examination was made of the several stables in the village, resulting in the collection of half a dozen serviceable animals, belonging to rebel soldiers.

From Salem we went to the house of Col. Leake, who is now in Virginia on some business connected with the Confederate government.

The commander visited the house, and intimated that a "military necessity" existed that a dinner should be improvised for his command. The servant in charge ungraciously complied with the request, and called the darkies together. Immediately there were ominous sounds in the pantry yard, and soon an excellent dinner of chicken and corn cake was smoking on the table, and eaten with an appetite to which desirous of the city, acquainted with the effects of a horseback ride of twenty miles, are utter strangers.

One of our party had fourteen mules, and the Captain generously returned him two. The jubilance will old Uncle Sam in his way-bills, together with the "Hoss-in-Sturman," Ben. S. Edwards, "Little Fuller," James C. Allen, A. C. French, T. Lyle Dickey, (nominated among the soldiers in Tennessee) and several others whom we do not now recollect. It will be seen that the bulk and brains of the candidates, and the only ones who have a show of success are from the Egyptian region.

—General Herron has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Southwest, in the absence of General Schofield, who is on his return to St. Louis, on sick leave.

Imperious Order of Gen. Grant—Banishment of Contrabands.

We think the South Carolina coast is the only section in which the contrabands which our army finds have heretofore been systematically employed and provided for. In the experiment contraband effort has been made, (with a good degree of success, we think,) to give them work, and at the same time furnish such instruction as they most need to qualify them for self-care and manfulness. The importance of this policy, both to the government and the negroes themselves, must be apparent to all. In most sections the labor of large numbers of blacks is much needed in the ordinary service of the army, and in many—especially in cotton-growing localities—their skill, as well as labor, is necessary to the care of crops abandoned by the planters or confiscated by the government.

The second organized attempt to care for and employ Southern slaves is now being inaugurated in Gen. Grant's department, based upon the following order:

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 14.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 4.—[Capt. J. Eaton, Jr.; of the 27th regiment (colored) infantry volunteers, is hereby appointed provost marshal of all fugitives slaves that are now, or may from time to time come within the military lines of the district contained in this vicinity, not employed and registered in accordance with general order No. 78, from headquarters Department of the Tennessee, and will open a camp for them at Grand Junction, where they will be suitably provided for by friends and their own companies, and set to work, picking, ginning and baling all cotton now outstanding in the fields.

1. Commanding officers of troops will send all fugitives that may come within their lines, together with such slaves cooking utensils and other baggage as they may bring with them, to Captain Eaton, at Grand Junction.

2. One regiment of infantry from Brig. General McArthur's division will be detailed for this service, and placed in charge of such contrabands, and the expenses of said regiment will be charged with the rations issued.

3. Commissaries of Subsistence will issue on the requisition of Capt. Eaton, A. A. G.

By order of Major General U. S. GRANT.
JNO. A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

Hitherto the only work performed by negroes in the Mississippi Valley has been that of loading and unloading steamboats, cars and wagons, driving teams, building fortifications, repairing roads, bridges and other labors usually devolving on the soldiers. This is the first instance wherein the contrabands are made to produce anything for the government. The fields around Lagrange and Grand Junction are full of cotton that was abandoned by the owners of the plantations at the time our army approached. If all this is properly collected that now lies in the fields, it will create a revenue of no inconsiderable importance. If cotton raising by remunerative labor in the section pointed out can be made to pay, it will certainly be profitable at fifty cents per pound. It is highly necessary that the negroes should be employed somewhere, and the employment of the present opportunity has been well improved by Gen. Grant.

What Andy Johnson has to Answer for.

We have been furnished with a letter from Gideon J. Pillow, Jr., to his father, which was found by a Federal soldier in Tennessee. It was written immediately after the election of A. O. P. Nicholson to the United States Senate, for which position the latter place it seems that young Gideon's "Pa" was a candidate, whose defeat is laid to the charge of Andy Johnson, the noble Union Democrat of Tennessee. Whether the "debt of revenge" spoken of by the amiable junior has ever been liquidated, is not known, but the pledge to pay it is couched in language eminently chivalric. Read it:

DEAR GEORGE: I have delayed writing you this long in order that I might give you the election news, and now that I have it I have not had the heart to write, for in so doing I had to announce the defeat of Gen. Reeves (Andy's friend), so that Nicholson was elected to the Senate. But had not Jonson the infernal demagogue, the damned prejudices of Gen. Reeves' friends would have been elected with ease. I owe the dog a debt of revenge which I suppose he will be fortunate as to escape the pleasure of paying; but it shall accumulate at compound interest. As things stood before the election Pa would have been nominated on the first ballot.

* * * * * * *

Very Truly, Your Brother,
G. J. PILLOW, Jr.

The Iron-Clads in the United States Navy.

The New York *Evening Post* states that our navy now now numbers nearly 400 vessels, of which fifty-two are iron-clads, and fourteen of them already in the service. The following is the list:

OUR IRON-CLADS.

Names.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Station.
1 Agamemnicus	4	1254	Building at Portsmouth
2 Ajax	4	1200	Western Flotilla
3 Baron de Kalb	13	512	"
4 Chillicothe	9	512	Building at Cincinnati
5 Cimbria	4	970	" St. Louis
6 Catskill	2	844	" Brooklyn
7 Canonicus	2	844	" Jersey City
8 Calro	13	512	Western Flotilla
9 Cincinnati	13	512	"
10 Carondelet	13	512	"
11 Cassandras	2	1034	Building at Boston
12 Dictator	2	1034	" Chelsea
13 Dictator	2	3,863	" New York
14 Dunderberg	12	5000	"
15 Essex	7	970	Western Flotilla
16 Galena	6	738	N Atlantic squadron
17 Indianola	7	512	Building at Cincinnati
18 Kickapoo	4	970	" St. Louis
19 Louisville	13	468	Western Flotilla
20 Lexington	7	700	"
21 Lehigh	2	844	Building at Chester
22 Monitor	2	844	Building at Greenpoint
23 Mound City	13	512	Western Flotilla
24 Marietta	3	479	Building at Pittsburg
25 Meadowlake	2	520	" St. Louis
26 Monadnock	2	844	" Brooklyn
27 Manhattan	2	1034	" New York
28 Manhattan	2	1034	" New York
29 Mahopac	2	1034	" New York
30 Manayunk	2	1034	" Brooklyn
31 Nonsuch	4	1034	" Boston
32 Neosho	4	1034	" New York
33 Navatuck	2	844	" Boston
34 Osage	3	512	" St. Louis
35 Neosho	3	553	" St. Louis
36 New Ironsides	24	3486	Special Service
37 Ozark	3	512	Building at Mound City
38 Osage	3	522	" St. Louis
39 Onondaga	4	1200	" New York
40 Patapsco	2	844	" Wilmington
41 Passaic	2	844	" Brooklyn
42 Pittsburg	13	512	Western Flotilla
43 Puritan	4	3900	Building at New York
44 Roanoke	6	3900	Repairing at New York
45 Sandusky	3	479	Building at Pittsburgh
46 Sangamon	4	844	" Chester
47 Tuscumbia	3	512	" Cincinnati
48 Tippecanoe	3	1034	" Cincinnati
49 Tuscawanda	3	1034	" Philadelphia
50 Tecumseh	3	1034	" New York
51 Winnebago	4	970	" St. Louis
52 Weehawken	2	844	" Jersey City

We have eleven rams, five steam frigates, twenty-four screw sloops, eighty-four screw steamers, and ninety-five side-wheel steamers, not to mention a multitude of small steamers, ferry-boats, ships-of-the-line and old sailing frigates.

The State of South Carolina Dr. to B. B. Dennis.

In a rebel mail recently captured between Charlestown and Georgetown, by a boat's crew which landed and caught the mail carrier, the following curious document was found. It was addressed to "B. B. Dennis, Esq., Santee P. O., Charleston District, S. C." and is, as will be perceived, a statement of an account of Mr. Dennis against the State for whipping certain negroes. It affords a curious picture of the boasted civilization of the Slave States. Why the negroes were whipped does not appear; but they seem to have received their punishment on public and not on private account:

The State of South Carolina, Debtor to Benjamin B. Dennis. Special Constable under Solomon Cowand, one of the magistrates of Williamsburg District:

The State *agt.* slave Amos, the property of J. M. Ezelgar: To whipping said slave on the 7th Dec., 1861	$0.75
To whipping said slave on the 11th Dec., 1861	0.75
To whipping said slave on the 27th Dec., 1861	0.75
To summoning 8 jurors the 31 Dec., 1861, at 25 cents each	1.62—3.89
The State *agt.* Henry and John, the property of M. Lesaid: To serving warrant against the body of said slaves, 9th Nov., 1861	2.00
To summoning 7 jurors on the 13th of Nov., at 25 cents each	1 62
To summoning 4 witnesses on the 12th of Nov., at 25 cents each	0.84
To whipping said slave Henry the 14th Nov., 1861	0.75
To whipping said slave John the 14th Nov., 1861	0.75—6 25
	$9 95

Our New Orleans Army at the Plantation of Gen. Bragg.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following account of an interview with the wife of Gen. Bragg:

In the vicinity of Thibodeaux is situated the plantation of Major General Braxton Bragg. It, of course, attracted the attention of our soldiers advanced, but the negroes seemed to have a very intelligent idea of the relation their master stood to the national troops. As our soldiers advanced, Lieut. Col. Warner, of the 13th Connecticut, received a word from Mrs. Bragg, that she would like to have a guard to protect her property. This request was promptly complied with; and when Col. Warner came up, two men of his regiment were pacing quietly before the door of the mansion. They had, however, arrived too late to save the property entire. The negroes had taken advantage of the opportunity to break open the closets, invade the bureaus, dip open the feather and moss beds in search of treasure, and otherwise destroy the valuables in the different rooms. Upon Col. Warner's appearance, Mrs. Bragg, with some excitement, commenced expressing "her mind."

"I knew the lady some years ago, long before she was married, and few women were handsomer, or more eloquent with the tongue. Was therefore readily imagine that Colonel Warner got the worst of it, so far as words were concerned; at any rate, I venture to remark that she had the "last say." Colonel Warner suggested that it was a sad time in the lady said, "No one asked the national troops to come in this vicinity, and why were they here?" "Madam," said the Colonel, "we are duty, and my duty, which I learned from your once honored husband, taught me to follow my flag, and defend every portion of my country." Mrs. Bragg insisted "that the Yankees were intruders and invaders of the South." The Colonel replied, in courteous language, that he could not understand its position in that light, and incidentally remarked that the husband of Gen. Bragg's he would have been pleased to have him. At this allusion the lady's dark and sparkling eyes flashed with scorn. "If you would see Gen. Bragg, you should meet him in the West and not here on this plantation." The Colonel, with a bland smile, replied "that our Western troops had been trying to meet Gen. Bragg, but that their efforts had not been altogether successful." Hereupon the lady demanded protection, and, posting in a carriage, rode beyond the immediate lines of our troops—and, no doubt, to feel that her husband, and the trusted friend of General Taylor, and the hero of one of the best fought battles on our continent, had not died in vain. She could not be comfort to her ruined home, no consolation in the fact that her cause was lost, but she could at least console herself with the thought that all simply or seriously, she would admit that she stored her husband for the very principles for which he periled his life, when he turned against his country and its flag.

Look Out for Shinplasters.

[From the New York Times.]

Numerous private individuals, as well as several of our city banks, are now illegally issuing shinplasters, and trying to pass them upon the public as money, when they are really as distinct from money itself as are the postage stamps heretofore issued by some of the hotels as a circulating medium.

The shinplasters are furnished with printed signatures, may be issued to any extent, and there is no way of enforcing their redemption. They may be easily counterfeited, and the public should guard against them peremptorily, as the $200,000 in postage stamps now held in the city, which have been in circulation. The only objection to their continued circulation arises from brokers, who cannot speculate therein. The reluctance of the public to take these stamps has given rise to a premium on nickel coin, while the premium on postal currency is still greater.

The Government has made arrangements to redeem, at a large discount, its circulation, notwithstanding its notice forbidding their use as change. This redemption will be made in postage currency and Treasury notes, as soon as the postage currency is sufficiently abundant to prevent further purchases of stamps for change. If the stamps were soon withdrawn immediately, stamps would be bought for the sole purpose of exchanging them for currency and speculating therewith. But this evil of speculation will soon be remedied by the abundance of postage currency, and the public should take care that they accept no shinplasters, such as will be redeemed by the Government. Postage stamps are money, and will be redeemed, but the same cannot be said of private shinplasters.

The capacity of the Government for issuing postal currency has from to-day been increased from $1,000 to $3,000 per hundred and eighty thousand dollars per week is distributed in this city. The banks each receive $1,200, and various other corporations and large establishments from $100 to $500 per week, which is paid out in fractional sums and distributed to customers for Treasury notes.

Paroled Troops En Route for Washington.

This morning the 115th Regiment, New York volunteers, and two companies of artillery, arrived here from Chicago, *en route* for Washington. The regiment, which is known as the Garibaldi Guard, the 111th, 125th and 126th regiments of New York and 60th Ohio Regiment, have been held into the hands of the rebels at Harper's Ferry.

The officers and men give a distressing account of their treatment at Chicago, their accommodations being of a very inferior character, and their provisions, at times, of the poorest kind. We saw something of this at the depot this morning; hams were served up to the men, and two that we saw were so strongly impregnated that it was impossible to remain in the vicinity after they were cut open—in fact they appeared to be almost rotten. Several informed us that such was the character of the meat served out to them during a greater portion of their sojourn at Camp Douglas. Such treatment is entirely unmerited, because "good meat could have been obtained at the same price which the Government had to pay for the carrion."—*Toledo Blade, 21st inst.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

A steamer has been put on the Rock River to run above Rock Island.

—The Freeport *Journal* says: "No year since 1856 has witnessed so much building in Freeport as the season about closing. Over seventy houses have been erected as residences."

—The N. Y. *World* virtually admits that the *Tribune's* recent statement to the effect that tenders of regiments have been made to the rebels at Richmond is true.

—Michigan requires about 4,000 men to make up her quota for the army. A draft will take place on the 26th. All the drafted men will go into old regiments.

—General John Sedgwick, who was wounded at Antietam, will soon return to the army of the Potomac, and assume the command of one of the corps to which he was assigned before that battle, or the one formerly commanded by General Sumner and more recently by Gen. Couch.

—General Hitchcock has been appointed commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, in which duty Colonel Ludlow is acting as his assistant.

—William Gray, of Boston, acknowledges the receipt of $300 from J. Lothrop Mosley, the historian, and $50 from Samuel Gridley Cunningham, a Massachusetts man, in trade at Shanghai, China, both sums for the sick and wounded Union soldiers.

—The late eminent Brown Sequard of London, was passenger by the Europa. He comes to visit his friend and former patient, Senator Sumner, whose case he treated so successfully.

—Mr. Watkins has been elected President of the Grand Trunk Railway, in place of Hon. John Ross, resigned.

—J. Glancy Jones, Buchanan's "right bower," and late Minister to Austria, is named as a candidate for the United States Senate from Pennsylvania.

—Rear Admiral John Murray Forbes, whose defection to the Romish church a few years since, was a matter of much discussion in the newspapers, has been restored to his former position in the Episcopal. About three years since, Mr. Forbes again recanted, and his restoration was then granted at last at the request Rev. Wm. G. Hyer has likewise been restored to the Episcopal priesthood, he having recanted, and become a Unitarian some years since.

—Gen. Polk denies the authorship of the letter recently circulated through the press, purporting to be addressed to Hon. Garret Davis.

—D. Cook, formerly of the Columbus *Journal* and the Sandusky *Register*, is now president of the Metropolitan Company in Washington City. Recent extensive additions have been made to the street lines, all attended with success.

—Hon. F. Brown, (Artemus Ward) has accepted an engagement to lecture forty nights in California, commencing in December. It is supposed by some that he will "come to time."

—Wm. Bigler, late Governor of Pennsylvania, takes two long columns to decline being a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

—A son of Gen. Price, who has been hitherto in the rebel army, comes to the sensible conclusion that he has fooled long enough for his "lost rights," and has returned to his allegiance to the Federal flag.

—Officbi returns from all but three counties in New Jersey, give a majority for Gov. Parker 14,500 heavier than any ever before given in the State for a gubernatorial candidate.

—The Troy *Times* has raised its price, in consequence of the increased cost of paper.

—Judge Hall of Buffalo, has decided that sailors employed upon the Northwestern lakes are exempts from the draft.

Miscellaneous.

NOV. 19th, 1862.

FROM AUCTION,

100 PIECES

FULL BOILED

Neat Bright Colors,

CHECK SILKS,

FOR

SIX SHILLINGS,

Cost one Dollar to Import.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

Fire Place Heaters.

Call and see one in operation at our Store.

They are designed to heat several rooms, and are superior to all Portable Furnaces.

EXAMINE THE

CRUSADER,

A first-class Cooking Stove, for Coal,

And sold several dollars less than other stoves of like finish.

WE ALSO KEEP THE

BRILLIANT,

A superior Hard Coal Parlor Stove.

And all other articles usually kept in Hardware and Tin Stores.

PRESCOTT & DEVENDALE,
120 State street.

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find in our store a large stock of

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Yarns, Hoods, Bulgas and Skating Caps,

SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruchings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of

NOTIONS.

Our stock is to-day, as heretofore, full and for Spring VERY CLOSE for CASH.

CRAVEN & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

300 BALES

Blue Twilled Flannels

ALSO,

300 BALES

Grey Mixed Flannels,

FOR SALE BY

R. W. KENDALL,

35 PARK PLACE,

NEW YORK.

CLOTH HOUSE.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,

34 & 36 Lake Street,

Have now in store the largest stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, SATINETTS,

Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,

And all other goods for MENS WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

Blue Cloths,
Blue Flannels,
Blue Cassimeres,

oct4-1m

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862.

STAPLE AND FANCY,

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

HARMON, GALE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HARMON, AIKEN & GALE)

53 Lake Street, Chicago.

We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods, viz:

DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,

and other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we will be able to duplicate many lines, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

HARMON, GALE & CO.

oct8-1m&2m

CLOAKS & CLOAKING.

153 and 155 Lake street.

CLOAKS IN STOCK

AND

MADE TO ORDER,

AND

CLOAKING MATERIAL

IN LARGE VARIETY.

ALSO,

Reps and Ottoman Dress Goods,

A SPLENDID LINE OF THEM.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

[oct31-w2t-1m]

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

An unequalled assortment.

WORSTED GOODS,

The largest stock in the West, direct from the Manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS,

Fresh Importations. New Styles. Very cheap.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery Gutters' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting,

COTTON YARN.

In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been purchased before the late rise in Goods, we can duplicate in the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also

Wholesale Houses.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

To be found in the West, which we offer for cash and approved credit at very Low Prices.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Wool Overshirts, Wool Socks, Overalls, &c., &c.

Huntington, Wadsworth & Co., 34 & 36 LAKE STREET.

N. B.—We are daily in receipt of new and desirable styles of Clothing from our manufactory in [illegible] oc23-v866-1m

500 BALMORAL SKIRTS Of every style, at bot[illegible] Foreign and Domestic Manufacture. Just received at STRYKER & CO'S, 141 LAKE STREET.

BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, BELT RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS.

A large stock of Fresh Goods JUST OPENED AT STRYKER & CO'S.

LUPINS' FRENCH MERINOS. Ottoman Valours and Repts. A fine stock of new styles DRESS GOODS JUST RECEIVED. MODE CHECK CASSIMERES, For Boys' Wear. Heavy Meltons and Double Mill'd Cassimeres, Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear. Now opening at STRYKER & CO'S. ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES. Wool Hoods, Nubias and Sontags. ALL FRESH GOODS. Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS, including the "ZOUAVE SACQUE." Also, a very extensive stock of Shawls. NOW READY at STRYKER & CO'S, No. 141 LAKE STREET. my19-r[illegible]-ly

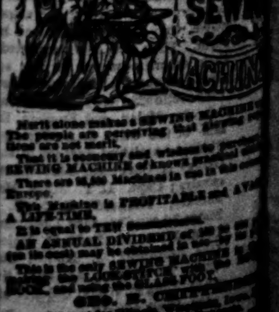
1862. FALL TRADE. 1862. Weber, Williams & Yale, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c. 25 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. [illegible] WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] FALL AND WINTER GOODS [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machine. Invented in 1845—Perfected in 18[illegible]. [illegible] HOWE MACHINE [illegible] J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 61 Lake street, [illegible]

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES [illegible]



(Rebel) Money. FIFTY CENTS [illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of New [illegible] SPECIALITIES. [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best [illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of James' [illegible] 86 Randolph Street, [illegible] REMEMBER DR. JAMES' OFFICE No. 86 RANDOLPH STREET, [illegible]

To the afflicted of all Classes. [illegible] GEORGE K. SMITH, [illegible] oc25-v497-1m

CATARRH! CATARRH! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible] Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. [illegible] Price $1 00 per Box. [illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible]

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Oil, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge. PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 644. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Salt.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS, [illegible] GELPCKE & THORNE, 164 South Water street.

Stove Polish.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH, [illegible] JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J. And for sale by their Wholesale Agents, JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 23 South Wells street, Chicago. [illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, [illegible] Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c. [illegible] Cobb's Building.

PEARSON & DANA Have removed to No. 173 LAKE STREET, Where they offer a prime stock of BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given [illegible] ROBERT WALLACE, Executor.

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given [illegible] CATHARINE STURTEVANT, C. M. HOLDEN, Administrators.

Banking and Exchange.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, Loan and Discount Office, No. 49 South Clark Street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. ELIAS GREENEBAUM, G. FOREMAN, Notary Public. au26-a453-3m

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 25 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO. No. 5 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water. This Institution will receive for saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time. Office open on Saturday and Tuesday nights, from 6 to 9 o'clock. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin. CHAS. T. BOGGS, President. L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my13-r591-ly

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1862. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate. ☞ R. C. Wright Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated. ROBT C. WRIGHT. [oc16-v215-3m] J. A. TYRRELL.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage. ☞ None but first-class real estate securities taken. oc26-a725-ly

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE, Agent. 36 CLARK STREET, Chicago, Ill., Dealer in Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants. The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and CANADA CURRENCY. Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip purchased at an advance on other markets. All sizes for sale. oc10-v236-3m

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. No. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday. INCORPORATED 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS: President—S. H. FLEETWOOD, Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—P. R. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS: J. C. Fargo, J. M. Rountree, M. Lewis, J. R. Jones, T. S. Phillips, S. S. Hayes, J. Reum, Brewer, Rev. D. Dunne, V.G., C. S. Dole, E. H. Williams, J. G. Gindele, A. H. Barley, Ed. Hempstead, T. H. Beebe, W. B. Scates, H. N. Bishop, D.D., D. A. Gage, Hon. W. B. Ogden, J. M. W. Jones, W. R. Doggett. se25-a858-ly

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, No. 49 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Particular attention given to Collections. my3-r55-ly

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad Street, New York, BANKERS AND DEALERS —IN— Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange. J. V. VAN VLECK. [au14-a574-6m] E. A. TUCKER.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do. mh28-a62-ly

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia. my9-r35-ly

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Repayable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. oc13-v78-ly E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. REFERENCES—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

Music Stores.

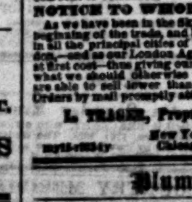
NEW MUSIC.—D. P. FAULDS, No. 84 CLARK STREET, under the Sherman House, has for sale the following new and popular ballads: Love Breathed on I of Jennie; by L. V. H. Crosby (Words and Music.) 25 cts. Katy over the Way; by L. V. H. Crosby. (Words and Music.) 25 cts. The Old Town Pump; Words by Mr. Barnett, Music [illegible] 25 cts. Song of the Union Troops, or Cheer Boys Cheer. 25 cts. Minnie Clyde, Kitty Clyde's Sister; by L. V. H. Crosby. 25 cts. Why Do I Love Thee; by Charles L. Ward. 25 cts. P. S.—The above songs will be sent free of postage on receipt of the retail prices.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES. Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, NEW YORK. The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. Western purchasers visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. sep3-a264-3m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3861.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 7 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 186 North Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and made as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 8 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have Branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and an European Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commission—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to. L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. New York Factory, 25 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 2862. my15-r524-ly

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. [illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.

The following fine poem by Prof. Longfellow appears in the December number of the *Atlantic*. It is the first published by him since the sad accident which brought such mourning to his house:

THE CUMBERLAND.

At anchor in Hampton Roads we lay,
On board of the Cumberland sloop-of-war;
And at times from the fortress across the bay
The alarum of drums swept past,
Or a bugle-blast
From the camp on shore.

Then far away to the south uprose
A little feather of snow-white smoke,
And we knew that the iron ship of our foes
Was steadily steering its course
To try the force
Of our ribs of oak.

Down upon us heavily runs,
Silent and sullen, the floating fort;
Then comes a puff of smoke from her guns,
And leaps the terrible death,
With fiery breath,
From each open port.

We are not idle, but send her straight
Defiance back in a full broadside!
As hail rebounds from a roof of slate,
Rebounds our heavier hail
From each iron scale
Of the monster's hide.

"Strike your flag!" the rebel cries,
In his arrogant old plantation strain.
"Never!" our gallant Morris replies;
"It is better to sink than to yield!"
And the whole air pealed
With the cheers of our men.

Then, like a kraken huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!
Down went the Cumberland all a wrack,
With a sudden shudder of death,
And the cannon's breath
For her dying gasp.

Next morn, as the sun rose over the bay,
Still floated our flag at the mainmast-head.
Lord, how beautiful was Thy day!
Every waft of the air
Was a whisper of prayer,
Or a dirge for the dead.

Ho! brave hearts that went down in the seas
Ye are at peace in the troubled stream.
Ho! brave land! with hearts like these,
Thy flag, that is rent in twain,
Shall be one again,
And without a seam!

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Mails Again Established—Out of the Woods—Battle at Lavergne—Fortifications—Foraging—Guerrillas—Secesh in Dispair—Gen. Rosecrans' Review—Col. Scott—Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Illinois Troops—The Popularity of Gen. Rosecrans—The Best Army Ever Organized, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAMP OF ILLINOIS 19TH, CHICAGO ZOUAVES, NASHVILLE, Nov. 15, 1862.

Yesterday, for the first time for two and one-half months, a mail has been received in this city. The smiling faces of the boys to-day is in striking contrast to that of one week ago. Then all was suspense—no communication with civilization, no letters from home, rebel rumors by wholesale, and very cheap. One day Bragg had whipped Buell, and was marching on Nashville; the next day, Breckinridge was advancing to form a junction with Bragg, and the advance of Price and Van Dorn was in Columbia and Franklin, twelve miles from Nashville. In fact, scouts reported thirty-six field guns within five or six miles of Fort Negley, the stronghold of this position. One spy had the impudence to report to General Negley that he had *his hands* upon siege guns, at the Insane Asylum, six miles from the State House, where he swore the enemy were entrenching themselves. But through the vigilance of our commanding General, the enemy has been pursued and routed in every instance. In one instance—the fight at Lavergne, Tenn.—400 prisoners were captured; also one steel rifled gun, which in an engagement subsequently in front of Nashville did excellent service for us. The fortifications around this city were planned and superintended by Capt. Morton, corps engineers, and are not excelled in workmanship or magnitude by any constructed during the war, Washington not excepted. This amount of work has been principally done by soldiers who have not had half rations any of the time during the past three months. The government has not sent one pound of rations through for over two months until three days since. Nearly or quite all that has been issued has been foraged. Every other day a large forage train was sent out, securing forage—beef, mutton, pork, corn, etc.

The friends of the owners of the large plantations, serving the devil in the rebel army, being anxious to save the grain for the owners in this vicinity, and at the same time trouble our trains as much as possible, concentrated their scattered forces and fairly cleaned their friends out of everything eatable, for man or beast. The long uncertainty of the rebels in this city, believing as they did that their deliverers, John Morgan, Forrest & Co., would certainly take Nashville, gave abundant evidence of their secret desires and wishes. Some of them will pay dearly for their actions recently.

Now that Gen. Rosecrans has reached this place, at the head of his splendid army, and is devoting all his masterly abilities in organizing and preparing for his grand advance, rebel men and women are the most chop-fallen creatures on the face of the earth.

The troops who have so long been blockaded are now once more upon full rations and in the best of spirits, eager to take the advance. The 19th is in Gen. Negley's division, the 8th. Gen. N., it is understood, takes the advance.

At the review of Gen. Negly's Division by Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Negley complimented the 19th more than any regiment upon the field, for their soldiery bearing, marching, &c.

Our regiment has been commanded by Capt. Hayden, Co. A, during the past two months, who has given universal satisfaction. The General honored us with his presence, accompanied with his staff, at one of our dress parades, not long since, making a short address. It was his first visit of the kind in his command here.

The forts occupied by the 19th have recently been named, one being called Fort Confiscation, guarded by Co.'s A, B, F, H, I, and K; and the other Fort Casino, guarded by Co.'s C, D, and E.

The principal fort—Fort Negley, forming a triangle with the two previously named.

During the engagement here, previous to being reinforced by Gen. Rosecrans, the siege guns of the fort did excellent service in routing the rebels. Company G have been detached as an artillery company, and assigned a captured four-gun field battery, and are on duty at brigade headquarters.

Lieut. Thos. Beatty arrived yesterday and will take command of his company, A. He is a true soldier. His wounds at Chattanooga testified to his bravery.

Adjutant Bangs also reached the regiment a day or two since.

Col. Scott has not returned, being in command of a brigade in General Dumont's Division.

Capt. Bridges is assistant engineer, detached in the engineer corps of this department. He has made a survey and military map of this city and vicinity. Rumors are afloat, credited by many, that we shall move upon Chattanooga. Others are positive that Cumberland Gap is our destination. But the general keeps his own counsel. In due time we shall know. We care not where our superiors order us, but wonder if some of our starred superiors are aware that we have seen "nary" green back since May last. The country probably required all of the new levees to be paid their $100 in gold. Evidently some officials think that having enlisted at the start, we are here for the love of it.

Their being an avalanche of Illinois troops pouring through this department, we are constantly meeting our old friends. Until recently there has been but three Illinois regiments in Buell's department—the 19th, 21st, and 34th infantry.

A glorious future awaits the army now advancing upon the rebel hordes. A general with the prestige of Gen. Rosecrans, the very mention of whose name among his troops is sufficient to arouse the greatest enthusiasm, can march anywhere.

The weather has been very mild and pleasant, the citizens say unusually so. No ice but once, and that but for a day or two.

The L. and N. R. R. will be running again in a two days, when we expect to once more have our mails regular and our supplies certain.

In conclusion, I wish it distinctly understood that Gen. Rosecrans has the best army ever organized, and all are anxious to move forward. VERITAS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The 51st Illinois, ("Chicago Legion") and what they have been about—Attacked by Guerillas—Good Conduct—Reviews—Flattering notice of Superiors—The late Elections—The Sentiment in the Army—Change of Colonels—Resignation of Col. Cummings—Col. Bradley in Command—Prospects of Fight, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP OF 51ST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, NASHVILLE, Nov. 15, 1862.

The light has broken in upon our lately beleaguered city, and a change has come over the army recently on short commons and a sharp look-out for rebels. The boys are again on full rations, and not now off their feed. A sojourn of a few days with this favorite regiment, which left Chicago under the command of Col. Cummings, has persuaded me that the friends of the boys may be glad to hear from them through the medium of a scrawl on a camp chest, on secesh paper, and with a borrowed pen that has seen grief.

Col. Cummings, now in your city and a serious sufferer from ill health, has resigned, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect Sept. 30th. Col. Bradley succeeds to the command by line of promotion. If I write it that he is an excellent and efficient officer already well tested in his duties, know that I am not writing it on *his* camp chest, but out of my own head, as the boy made his fiddle. This move brings Major S. B. Raymond up one peg. Everybody in Chicago knows "Sam." Raymond, now Lieutenant Colonel. Major Davis succeeds Sam in the majority.

The regiment is in tip-top condition, and has since its arrival here from Decatur been mainly employed in building fortifications and in foraging for the support of the troops, with an occasional fight with the rebel cavalry. A few days since the 51st was on picket, and had a smart fight with the rascals. Two posts, held by companies F and G, were attacked about 8 o'clock in the morning, by 400 cavalry, who made a desperate effort to cut them off, a trick in which they succeeded with a company of the 22d Ill. a week before. Our men behaved well, and repulsed them after a fight of half an hour. Our boys lost two men taken prisoners, had a Lieutenant and seven men wounded, three very seriously; but they captured two rebels, and punished them severely. Our men handled their rifles handsomely, and with effect. One of our men who was captured escaped by knocking down his guard and taking to the woods. He reports that the rebels carried off five loads of dead and wounded.

The troops here are expecting to leave soon for Southern Tennessee, or Alabama. Gen. Rosecrans is here with an army of 100,000 men, and he is not the man to let them lay idle long. He reviewed Palmer's and Negley's divisions, with Gen. Paine, yesterday. The day was a fine one and the spectacle was imposing. Twenty regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and six batteries were out. The 51st boys were under Rosecrans last summer, and he remembered them, greatly to their pride. As he rode over to where they were drawn up he called out, "How are the 51st?" and shook hands with the officers as though he was personally glad to see them. Gen. Paine said, in my hearing, he never saw the 51st turn out so full or look so well.

Our Rosecrans is a rising man, and after his splendid conduct at Corinth and Iuka, the troops will follow him anywhere. It looks now as though the rebels were going to concentrate at Chattanooga, and in this case the army will have hard work to dislodge them. But it will be done, and if the troops in Virginia can clear out that State, these here can do their part.

The recent elections at the North would seem to indicate a partial change of sentiment. I take it as a disapproval of the President's emancipation policy. I believe the army would support him in it if the rebels do not submit. We say, take away their power to make another crop, if the war continues.

Horrible Abortion Case.

The New York papers of Friday contain the details of a horrible abortion case, which has just been brought to light in that city. The victim is a young lady, who had hitherto borne a highly respectable character, daughter of James Anderson, an esteemed citizen of New York. The cause of this sad history is a young man about town, passing for a "dandy," named Augustus L. Simms. The following features of the case we copy from the *World*:

It appears that some time previous to her death, Miss Anderson left her father's home very suddenly, and without stating whither she was going. Every effort to ascertain her whereabouts proved unavailing, and the search for her was abandoned.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening a carriage drove up to the door of her father's residence, from which two men and a woman alighted, bringing with them Miss Anderson, reduced almost to a skeleton by sickness and ill treatment. They dragged the poor girl up the steps and left her in the hallway. Mr. Anderson at once recognized her, and perceived that she was, as he thought, in a dying condition. Dr. Tucker, a physician residing near by, was called in, but the victim was dead when he arrived. The two men escaped, but the woman was detained. She gave her name as Eliza Gordon, housekeeper for Dr. Edward M. Brown, 82 Eighth avenue, and admitted that Miss Anderson had been an inmate of the house. The woman was arrested and placed in custody. Capt. Sebring then proceeded to the residence of Dr. Brown, whom he arrested. Upon searching the premises at 82 Eighth avenue, instruments for procuring abortions were found in great numbers. There were also books and papers containing the names of parties on whom the doctor had previously operated. In one of the small rooms was a bed saturated with the blood of a recent victim.

The inquest was held at the Ninth precinct station house yesterday afternoon, by Coroner Ranney, who is determined to give the matter a very thorough investigation. It is said that the unfortunate girl must have died previous to being brought to her late residence and that she was sent to her father's house a corpse.

The first witness called was Dr. Edward M. Brown, the person at whose house Miss Anderson had been staying for treatment. His testimony was to the effect that a gentleman whose name he did not know, called upon him and made arrangements to have a lady come there and board who was in delicate health. That she came and received treatment of him for pleurisy; he did not know that she was pregnant and denied all knowledge of the abortion. It was his custom to have ladies come from the country in this manner. He was to have $50 if he restored the lady to health and nothing if he did not. On the night when Miss Anderson left his house he considered her much better, and gave her a brandy sling about five minutes before she went away. He did not know the name of the gentleman who was to pay him the $50 and had not yet received the money. He did not keep a public lying-in-hospital, and was not in the habit of producing abortions; had done such things when they became medical necessities.

The testimony of this witness was very vague and indefinite throughout. He was evidently loth to tell what he knew in the matter, and grew nervous and excited at times when the coroner questioned him closely upon certain points.

Mrs. Eliza Gordon, the housekeeper for Dr. Brown, was called. She stated her name as Lizzie Gordon. She said:

Miss Clementina Anderson, the deceased, came to our house about two weeks ago in the evening. A gentleman, whose name I don't know, brought deceased there; I did not see her until the next morning; deceased complained of being sick; at dinner time the next day she told me she had a pain in her head and side; she vomited the first day in the afternoon; I saw no blood about the bed that day; on the third day she grew worse and had a bad cough and pain in her side; the doctor put a blister on her side near the hip; I was in the habit of dressing and undressing the deceased; I never saw the doctor nor any one else use any instruments upon her; during the last three or four days she seemed better, but coughed a great deal and expectorated considerably; the day she went away she felt pretty well, and ate some dinner; a gentleman came for her in the afternoon about 2 o'clock, and said he would come to take her away about 7½ o'clock in the evening, which he did; there was another man on the box of the carriage with the driver; he begged me to see the deceased home; she told me that she was going to her father's at 370 Bleecker street; deceased appeared very faint when she got into the carriage; I got frightened, and requested her to come back and stay all night; the gentleman who was to accompany us to Bleecker street got off the carriage as we started, and I never saw him again; deceased did not speak during the journey; when we arrived at her father's house the driver begged me to take her in; deceased groaned in the carriage as if she felt unwell. She was alive when she reached the house, but only lived a few moments; her father was present when we entered; he said he had been very uneasy about her, and that she had been away four weeks. I was asked where deceased came from, and I said, from Newburg; this was at the request of deceased, made before we arrived at her father's house. There was no other inmate in Dr. Browne's house when deceased came. The last lady who was there was a lady from Adrian, Michigan; I don't know her name. The gentleman who took Miss Anderson away was a tall, slim person, dark complexioned, with moustache and whiskers. He was about thirty years of age, and was a dandy in appearance. He called to inquire about deceased four or five times.

Q. Has the doctor got any medicine that he sells for female complaints?

A. He has, and I have often sold it for him.

Q. What was the medicine intended for?

A. I don't like to answer that question. I suppose you know just as well as I do—to produce abortions.

Q. Does the doctor sell much of this medicine?

A. Yes. Several hundred boxes a year.

Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, a very skillful surgeon, was engaged yesterday afternoon, in making a *post mortem* examination of deceased.

The examination was made at the late residence of deceased, in the back parlor of the house. Upon the wall of the room was a splendid oil painting, recently made, representing her in the full tide of health. She was about eighteen years of age, not handsome, but highly interesting in her appearance, possessing a most expressive countenance and a remarkably symmetrical form. Her character had been irreproachable up to the moment of her intimacy with her seducer, which intimacy has resulted in her awful death.

As far as Dr. Finnell's researches extended yesterday, there was every mark of an abortion having been procured. The heart and other organs were much congested, and the organs of the pelvis region showed marks of violence and great inflamation. The official report of the *post mortem* will be given before the coroner to-day.

Mr. James Anderson, father of deceased, is overwhelmed at this misfortune, which is one of a series that have come upon him recently. One of his sons was killed in the battles before Richmond, and the first intimation the father had of the sad event was when the body of his first-born was brought in at the door. This terrible event so affected Mrs. Anderson, that she sickened and died shortly afterward. Only a short interval elapsed when his daughter was brought to his door in a carriage and thrust into his house a corpse. It is to be hoped that the guilty actors in this last and most terrible tragedy may be brought to justice, and punished to the fullest extent of the law.

Heenan and the English Champion.

[From Wilkes' Spirit.]

In our last issue we published an extract from one of the leading English sporting journals, in which it is positively and authoritatively asserted, that John C. Heenan is quietly awaiting the result of the approaching fight for the championship between Jem Mace and Tom King, with the intention of immediately challenging the winner. Although we have not as yet received any direct confirmation of this from Heenan himself, we yet feel disposed, on account of the source from which it emanates (the London *Sporting Life*,) to place some reliance upon it. Heenan has always expressed his determination, if ever he entered the ring again, to fight for his own money, and not be dependent on others to put up the stakes for him. Hence his refusal to make a match with Mace on his arrival in England to fulfill an engagement he had entered into with Howe and Cushing's circus. The time of that engagement will, we believe, shortly expire, and Benecia Boy will be in a position which will render him perfectly independent of extraneous pecuniary assistance, should he wish to enter the ring again. In such an event, we implicitly and confidently believe John C. Heenan will yet realize the great object of his ambition, of winning and wearing the symbol of the Championship of the English prize ring, and girding round his loins the identical belt which he won so honorably and fairly on the field of Farnboro from Tom Sayers, but of which he was so unjustly deprived. The fight between Mace and King will take place the latter part of the present, or early in the coming month, and it is quite probable that previous to its coming off, we may receive from Heenan himself some intimation of his intentions in the matter. Should the young giant be successful in defeating his clever and successful opponent, the encounter between such tall, powerful and skillful gladiators as King and Heenan, both of them conceded to be perfect models of strength, activity and splendid physical development, would be invested with an interest even greater and more exciting than the memorable battle between Heenan and Sayers.

A RICH CASE.—Wending our weary way homeward last night at a late hour, after the last bit of "local" copy had been set, and the last proof read, we came upon an individual clinging affectionately to a lamp post. He was inebriated. We asked him what he was doing there, and he replied, "waiting for 'lection 'turns—can't go home till know whose 'lected; got ten dollars bet that Se- (hic) Seworth 'll beat Wadsmour. Got any 'turns from (hic) Newburgh? No? Guess Newburgh all right for Seworth (hic). 'Rah for Seworth! N'ork State 'll go Seworth, sure—N'ork State's a good feller—so's Seworth—I'm in favor'f (hic) tell our erring sizzers to go in peace—Seworth is, too—erring sizzers good feller—don't want to sasperate erring sizzers—I'd le'm go—so'd Buvarjouren—so'd Seworth—so'd Ben. Wood—bet he wood. Les send olive branch to erring (hic) sizzers. Easy 'nough to stop the war; let erring sizzers keep house for us—that's wa'ts the matter. 'Rah for Seworth and erring sizzers! Has 'lection 'turns brought any telegraph office? Has erring siz-(hic) sizzers carried any States in New Jersey? Tell us the news, can't ye?"

We left him still clinging to the lamp post, and shouting hysterically for "Seworth and erring sizzers." Guess he must have been a "butternut."—*Cleveland Leader.*

SEALED PROPOSALS

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., November 24, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, November 26th, 1862, for

1,200 Cavalry Horses, and 500 Artillery Horses,

All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Deliveries of CAVALRY HORSES to be as follows:
300 within five (5) days from date of contract.
300 " ten (10) " " "
300 " fifteen (15) days " "
300 " twenty (20) " " "

Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no greys); good, square trotters; bridle wise, and of a size sufficient for Cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

(1.) 136 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 16 hands high, or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness.

(2.) 252 Horses in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 15½ hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken and square trotters in harness.

(3.) 112 Horses in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, [illegible] for exchange in the two first named Horses, well broken and square trotters in harness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1100) pounds.

Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows:
40 horses of the first named, 80 horses of the second named, 30 horses of the third named, } 150 Horses,
Within seven (7) days from date of contract. The same number (150) of same classes, respectively, within fourteen (14) days from date of contract, and the residue (200) within twenty (20) days from date of contract.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office. No bid will be entertained for less than 100 Horses. Bonds must be filed by two o'clock the same day.

The privilege of rejecting any or all bids is reserved to the Government.

☞ These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced, in every particular.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses."

Any other information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned, personally, or by letter. JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M., U. S. A. nov24-x573-3t

THE CHEAP CASH JEWELRY HOUSE OF NEW YORK. HEADQUARTERS FOR Masons and all Dealers in Jewelry. W. A. HAYWARD, MANUFACTURING JEWELER, No. 208 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents wanted in every Regiment and Town in the United States, Canada and British Provinces. The assortment comprises all kinds of SETTS, VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, RINGS, PINS, CHARMS, STUDS and BUTTONS, MASONIC, &c. AND ALL KINDS OF EMBLEM PINS And everything in the jewelry line.

Any one wishing to see samples I will send either of the following articles, together with my Wholesale Circular on the receipt of one dollar: A Gold Masonic Pin or Ring, or a Nice Gold-plated Masonic Fob-Key, or a Beautiful Set of Jewelry, or a Fine Engraved Snap Locket, or an Oval Engraved Bracelet, or a California Diamond Ring or Pin, or a Set of Engraved Solitaire Sleeve-Buttons, Lady's or Gentleman's, or a Set of Studs and Buttons, or a Gentleman's Seal Stone Ring, or a Lady's Double Heart Ring, or a Lady's Enameled Revolving Pin, or a Neat Gold-plated Vest Chain or Neck Chain, or a California Diamond Cluster Pin, Anchor Pin, with Chain attached, or an [illegible] Fine Gold Pen and Pencil.

All the above goods are sold at retail at from $1 to $5 each. Persons wishing to order anything which may not be specified in the Circular, can rely upon having their orders faithfully attended to. no1-v935-1m

FINAL SALES OF Assets of Old State Bank of Illinois.

The Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, (chartered in 1835,) will hold closing sales of all the remaining property of the Bank, as follows:

IN MINERAL POINT, IOWA CO., WISCONSIN, On Wednesday, November 19th, 1862.

IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, On Wednesday, November 26th, 1862.

At Mineral Point will be sold 8,000 acres of mineral and farming lands, lying in the Counties of Lafayette, Iowa and Grant, and lots in the City of Madison, Dane County.

And at Springfield, several thousand acres of land, lying in various parts of the State of Illinois, and some city and town property. Also, several lots in St. George, (blocks 238, 258 and 259) City of St. Louis.

Also, a very large amount of evidences of debt due the Bank, claims, &c.

Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield.

The whole property will positively be sold, without any reservation, to the highest bidder.

One fourth of the amount of the purchases must be paid at the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the remainder.

The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par.

Should any of the evidences of debt remain outstanding after the property is sold and paid for, they will of course be valueless; and the holders of certificates should have them paid at the sale.

URI MANLY, N. H. RIDGELY, JAMES CAMPBELL, } Trustees. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20th, 1862. oc25-x128-1m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, — AND — Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. WESTERN AGENCY, 56............Dearborn Street............56

Special despatch given to Eastern, Canadian, New England and European freights. For full particulars apply to S. T. WEBSTER, General Western Agent, No. 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.

KENOSHA WATER CURE. A FIRST CLASS SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT. Is pleasantly situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago.

This Institution offers the greatest inducements to those who are afflicted with any form of Chronic Disease. The medical department is in charge of thoroughly scientific Hydropathic and Homoeopathic Physicians, who have made Chronic Diseases a special study for years. Females, laboring under diseases peculiar to their sex, are assured of the most delicate and successful treatment. Soldiers and others suffering from exposure in malarious districts, are advised to resort to the "Cure" at once, and thereby save time and expense. For further particulars, address or apply to CHAS. F. REED, M. D., or MRS. A. H. REED, Physicians, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor. Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 25, 1862. oc25-v950-3w-e-TAT

NOTICE.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held in Jacksonville on the ninth day of December, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting articles of consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, and if said articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the consolidated Company will be held in Jacksonville on the tenth day of December, 1862. W. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 12 Wells street. JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE, AT Port Stanley, Canada West. Comprising extensive Machine Shops, Moulding-rooms, and everything necessary for carrying on a flourishing business in the manufacture, chiefly of Agricultural Implements, for which the surrounding country affords a ready and profitable sale. The premises and machinery, &c., are in the best of order, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to J. G. HARPER, London, Canada West. oc30-v779-3w-eod

DUFFIELD & HILTON, (Late of Louisville, Ky.) PORK AND BEEF PACKERS. New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co's Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated Hams and English Meats. CHAS. DUFFIELD. [oc10-v255-3m] JNO. C. HILTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—A cargo of COAL. To arrive, for sale by P. CLINE, No. 50 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c. for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

BOXES! BOXES!—If you want PORK BOXES, SOAP, CANDLE, CRACKER OR PACKING BOXES of any description, you will find it to your advantage, before going elsewhere, to purchase the same of GOODWILLIE & HATCH. Their Factory is at the corner of [illegible]. Goodwillie & Hatch have Whitewood Lumber for sale. Post Office Box 2667.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removing of offensive matter of all description, [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; all kinds of Gloves for Men and Boys. [illegible] supplied in any quantity. BUCKSKIN GOODS, Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices. E. D. BOWEN, 18 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office.

GUNNY BAGS. 10,000 Single Gunnies, 2½ bu., Extra Heavy, For sale by HARRIS, STONE & CO., 170 South Water street.

For the Army.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS FOR THE Mississippi Squadron, Good men wanted for the gunboat service. Able bodied Seamen, ordinary Seamen and Landsmen will be Accepted! ☞ Office—Northwest corner of South Water and Lasalle street. JAMES D. SINCLAIR, Recruiting Officer.

AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS. CASEY'S NEW INFANTRY TACTICS, For the Instruction, Exercises and Manoeuvres of the Soldier, a Company, Line of Skirmishers, Battalion, Brigade, or Corps d'Armee, by BRIG.-GEN. CASEY, U. S. A. 3 vols. 24mo. lithographed plates. $2.50.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862. The System of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig. Gen. SILAS CASEY, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the Armies of the United States, whether Regular, Volunteer, or Militia, with the following modifications, viz: First, That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers will be suspended. Second. In Title First, Article First, the following will be substituted for paragraph 12, viz: "A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of Captain." EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, 192 Broadway, New York.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS. $100 BOUNTY. A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent Regiment. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately. One month's pay and $25 government bounty given to recruits upon joining the Regiment. For further information apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 146 South Clark street. $2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit.

Educational.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE—On the North Side. The best place for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. The most pleasant place to board near the city. Under the management of an experienced physician, who has had 15 years experience in the treatment of disease. Address for circular, Dr. J. B. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, Box 3123, Chicago.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with Regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $42,000), an ample and complete Military Hall, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets, also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniform. TERMS—$150 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving on consignment, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS. 3,000 boxes Palm Soap, 1,000 boxes Chemical Soap, 1,000 boxes Castile Soap, 2,000 boxes Star Candles, 2,000 boxes Saleratus. In store and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st.

War Claims

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Chicago, Ill., 58 Dearborn st. Any officer, soldier, seaman, widow or friend wishing to collect subsistence, Quartermasters, Contractors bills, back pay, bounty, pension or prize money, may address us with stamp enclosed, and receive the necessary instruction.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 95 Clark street.

Financial.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE. SPRINGFIELD, November 5th, 1862. Notice is hereby given, that Auditor's Warrants drawn on account of the "WAR FUND," Nos. 1 to 3163 inclusive, will be paid on presentation to this office on and after the 12th day of November, 1862. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, from three to five years, at a LOW RATE OF INTEREST. J. H. DUNHAM.

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 158 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 150 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS. Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Business Cards.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, makes surveys and subdivisions of land, [illegible] boundaries, [illegible] work, &c. Office [illegible] street, Chicago.

DENTAL. Those afflicted with worse than useless artificial teeth, and those desiring new, should call on Dr. Godfrey, 109 Lake street, opposite Palmer's and get the benefit of twenty years experience, and the comfort of teeth practically useful. N. B. No "cheap clap-trap work" performed, but first-class operations at prices reduced to suit the times.

C. J. WYETH, MALT HOUSE, Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.

RAISING AND REMOVING. J. S. McINTIRE Has the best apparatus in the country for Removing Buildings. Address P. O. Box 1867, or call at No. 25 Ohio street, Chicago.

DR. WALTER HAY, No. 55 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT. No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards and Card Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink &c., &c. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Peirce & Co., Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES, FREIGHT ADDED. A. M. BININGER & CO. NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added. [illegible list of Bininger's gins, wines, brandies, cordials and whiskies]

All the above goods are of the MOST RELIABLE BRANDS, Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure. HOYT, PEIRCE & CO., 147 South Water Street, Chicago. P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our stock.

Commission Merchants.

SLOAN & FERRELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 20 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. W. P. SLOAN. J. H. FERRELL.

MOULTON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruit, Hides and Provisions. 249 Lake st., & 265 S. Water St., Chicago.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois. DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

ALBERT E. NEELY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 246 South Water street, (corner of Franklin) Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 178 South Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And dealers in Sorghum. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 124 South Water Street, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. Liberal advances made on property consigned to PHARE & THORP, New York. REFERENCES: PETER COOPER, Esq., New York. GEO. S. COE, Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cash'r Tradesmen's Bank, N. Y.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office and Warehouse No. 216 South Water street and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water street, New York. REFERENCES:—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; H. E. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Oglesby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City. J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 154½ South Water Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 976.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 81 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. A. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c. Warehouse, No. 251 South Water street. WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKET.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. F. L. UNDERWOOD, S. L. UNDERWOOD, BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ☞ Business confined strictly to Commission.

M. S. YARWOOD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 631. Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 198 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. H. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY Commission. JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID DUPE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., as a Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. R. D. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 236 and 238 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give most superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. N. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

LEMON GALE & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Business confined strictly to Commission.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1812. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, GORE'S PATENT HAY PRESS. PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS. PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS. PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS. PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. ☞—Agents wanted everywhere.

IRON, STEEL, Heavy Hardware. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS. Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts. WOOD MATERIALS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED Thimble Skeins and Boxes. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

HOT AIR FURNACE. For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c. We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at 195 LAKE STREET, And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors west of Wells street, by [illegible] & CO.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of [illegible] McAULEY & Co., [illegible] Chicago, is this day dissolved. All having claims against the old firm will present them to the subscriber, and all debts due to the same [illegible] ALEXANDER McAULEY. Chicago, Nov. 21st, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between [illegible] Dole and W. [illegible] Swett, under the name of W. H. DOLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Nov. 17th, 1862. W. H. DOLE, W. C. SWETT.

Plantation Bitters.

TO THE PEOPLE OF Chicago and the Great West. READ! READ!! READ!!!

S.T.-1860-X.

The language of nature and experience demonstrates that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food—the beauties of landscape—the joys of companionship—the richness of literature—or the honors of station and renown—MUST PRESERVE THEIR HEALTH.

The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive sustenance. The effect of foul, injurious food entering the stomach is to derange the digestive organs, and produce HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, UNREFRESHING SLEEP, FETID BREATH, LOW SPIRITS, FEVERISH BURNINGS, CONSTIPATION, INCAPACITY TO PERFORM ANY MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DUTY, &c., and are the symptoms of that horrid disease,

Dyspepsia,

Which assumes a thousand shapes, and points towards a MISERABLE LIFE AND PREMATURE DECAY. The Medical Faculty has labored for generations to discover reliable appetizers and the proper means of overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients have long been known as partially effective. Among these were

Calisaya Bark and St. Croix Rum.

An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observing the habits of the natives gathered the recipe for the final accomplishment of this most important end. The article was first used as a private medicine, when its salutary effects becoming known, it was brought out under the name of

Drake's Plantation Bitters.

They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage. They perform most wonderful cures in stubborn cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c.

AS A MORNING APPETIZER AND AFTER DINNER TONIC, THEY SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY. THEY ARE A DELIGHTFUL, EXHILIRATING STIMULANT, WITHOUT ANY SUBSEQUENT STUPEFYING REACTION.

Important Certificate.

ROCHESTER, December 28th, 1861.

"Messrs. P. H. DRAKE: Gentlemen—I have suffered terribly with Dyspepsia for three or four years, and tried many remedies without effect. I had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. I have now tried the Plantation Bitters—they helped me—I continued their use, and am now nearly a well man. I know of several similar cases. "Respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHORN."

S. T.—1860—X.

Intelligent persons and physicians can judge of the efficacy of the Plantation Bitters from the following partial formula.

Cascarilla Bark

Was known and used in Germany for Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholic, Dysentery, and Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, as early as 1690.

Dandelion,

For Inflammations of the Loins and Spleen in Dropsical Affections and Biliary Secretions, or Obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera.

Calisaya, or King's Bark,

Was unknown to civilization until the middle of the 17th century. Humboldt makes favorable mention of the febrifuge qualities of this article as an Antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South American travels. The Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, having experienced the beneficial effects of this Bark, sent it to Europe in 1640. It was sold by the Jesuits for the ENORMOUS SUM OF ITS OWN WEIGHT IN SILVER, and was thus called Jesuits' Powder. In 1658 Sir John Talbot employed it with great success in France, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhoea, &c., under the name of English Powders; and in 1679 he sold the secret of its origin to Louis XIV, by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy in all Pharmacopoeia, and is employed in preparing the Plantation Bitters.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, for enfeebled digestion; WINTERGREEN, valuable for Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Nefratic Affections; LAVENDER FLOWERS, aromatic, stimulant and tonic, highly invigorating in Nervous Debility; ANISE, an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle, and milk. Much used in nursing.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtue used in the preparation of these Bitters, is a native of Brazil, and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer says:

* * * "administered with St. Croix Rum, never fails to relieve nervous tremor, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c., and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilians, Spanish, and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, vigor to the appetite, and brilliancy to the complexion."

We withhold its name from the public for the present.

To the above are added Clove Buds, Orange, Carraway, Coriander, Snake Root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

St. Croix Rum:

The tonic properties of St. Croix Rum, and its powerful invigorating effects have been long known to the physicians of the world.

Billious, Intermittent and Chill Fevers, engendered by the change of water and diet of travelers, particularly upon western rivers, are prevented and cured by the Plantation Bitters. They are also reliable to prevent sea sickness.

What Others Say:

"PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862. "ESTEEMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another dozen of thy Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial to my invalid wife or myself, as the Plantation Bitters. Thy friend, ISAAC HOWLAND."

N. B.—The secret of the immense sale of the Plantation Bitters, is their GUARANTEED QUALITY. The St. Croix Rum, and every article used, is warranted perfectly pure, and the money will be returned if not as represented.

The Plantation Bitters are put up in unique quart bottles, and sold by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Restaurants throughout the world. Be particular that every bottle bears the FAC SIMILE of the proprietors' signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS. Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street..........New York.
43 Lake street..........Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co..........Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn..........Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber..........St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak..........Philadelphia.
A. Couse..........Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein..........New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer..........Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of 1847, and since that time have finished and sold over TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of their superiority over all others.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

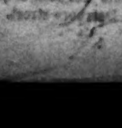
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All instruments of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago. Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake street, Chicago.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE, (Chicago, St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.) Winter Arrangement—1862-3. Two Through Express Trains leave Chicago, from West Side Union Depot, as follows: 9:00 A. M.—Daily (except Sundays.) 11:15 P. M.—Daily (except Saturdays.) Trains arrive at Chicago at 6:30 A. M., and 9:30 P. M. [illegible] C. H. ALLEN, General Superintendent. A. W. PARRY, Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, Nov. 23rd, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows: [illegible timetable] For HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains leave Chicago: [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn [illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, 10:00 A. M.; Night Express, 11:15 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 4:00 P. M.; Through Trains arrive at 5:15 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Joliet Accommodation arrives at 10:15 a. m. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. On and after Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1862, trains will DEPART AT 11:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Day Express for all points. 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Way Passenger, for Rockford, Beloit and Janesville. 11:15 P. M. (Saturday excepted) Night Passenger, for Janesville, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Green Bay. ARRIVE AT 5:00 P. M. Day Express. 12:10 P. M. Janesville Accommodation. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. B. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 16th, 1862, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: 5:00 A. M.—MAIL, via Old Road, for Toledo and Detroit, connecting with Eastern Lines, daily (except Sundays). 6:50 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, via Old Air-Line, for Toledo and all points East, daily (except Sundays). 7:00 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS, for Toledo, Pittsburgh, Detroit and the East, daily (except Saturdays). Trains arrive in Chicago at 10:00 A. M., 10:00 P. M., and 11:00 P. M.

DETROIT LINE. Leave at 5:00 A. M., Mail, and 7:00 P. M., Express, via Adrian, connecting with Canadian Lines. Arrive in Chicago at 10:00 A. M. and 11:00 P. M. Luxurious Sleeping Cars on Night Trains run between Chicago and Cleveland, and Chicago and Detroit, without change. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. H. E. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 16th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 5:30 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at [illegible] P. M., Suspension Bridge at [illegible], New York [illegible]. 6:45 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at [illegible], Suspension Bridge at [illegible], Albany [illegible], New York [illegible]. Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 5:30 A. M. Mail Train, 6:45 P. M. Fast Express; arrive in Chicago at 10:00 A. M. Fast Express, and 10:30 P. M. Mail Train. The 6:45 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. ☞ Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railway Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Ag't. [illegible], Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1862, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 8:00 A. M. and 11:45 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:50 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:50 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 11:00 A. M. and arrives at 6:50 P. M. (Sundays excepted); Night Express leaves at 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:00 A. M. (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows: 7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 6:50 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) 4:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. Arrive at Chicago at 10:00 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. ALSO—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and Pittsburgh. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage re-checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and Philadelphia or Chicago and New York. Tickets for Sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, and at the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets. W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 16th, 1862. CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 7:00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted). 6.30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted). Arrive at Cincinnati at 7.45 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—[illegible] Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at this Company's Office, No. 12 Randolph street, Chicago (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind. CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago. SAM A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

1862. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 255 Miles Double Track. (with its connections) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One trail runs daily (380 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad! Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS: [illegible]

LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

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